CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 153,000. Sample copies sentfree to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY JANUARY 30, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 5.

Curious Literary Production

(The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever written. It evinces an ingenuity peculiarly its own. The initial letters spell "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ." The words in capitals, when read on the left-hand side from top to bottom, and on the right-hand side from bottem to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:)

Make known the gospel truth, OUR Father King;
Yield up Thy grace, dear FATHER, from above;
Bless us with hearts WHICH feelingly can sing:
"Our life Thou ART forEVER, God of Love."
Assuage our grief IN love FOR Christ, we pray,
Since the Prince of HEAVEN and GLORY died,
Took all sins and HALLOWED THE display,
Infinite BEing, first man, AND then was crucified.
Stupendous God! THY grace and POWER make known;
In Jesus' NAME let all THE world rejoice,
Now labor in THY Heavenly KINGDOM own,
That blessed KINGDOM, for Thy saints THE choice
How vile to COME to Thee IS all our cry:
Enemies to THYself and all that's THINE!
Graceless our WILL, we live FOR vanity;
Loathing the very BEing, EVIL in design—
O God, Thy will be DONE FROM earth to Heaven;
Reclining ON the gospel let US live.
In EARTH from sin DELIVER and forgiven,
Oh! AS Thyself, BUT, teach us to forgive;
Unless ITs power TEMPTATION doth destroy,
Sure IS our fall INTO the depths of woe.
Carnal IN mind, we have NOT a glimpse of joy
Raised against HEAVEN: in US no hope we know.
O GIVE us grace, and LEAD us on the way;
Shine on US with Thy love, and give US peace.
Self, and THIS sin that raises AGAINST us, slay.
Oh, grant each DAY our TRESSPASSes may cease;
Forgive OUR evil deeds, THAT oft we do;
Convince us DAILY of THEM, to our shame;
Help us with Heavenly BREAD, FORGIVE us, too.
Recurrent lusts; AND WE'll adore Thy name.
In Thy FORGIVEness we AS saints can die,
Since for US and our TRESPASSES so high,
Thy Son, OUR Savior, died on Calvary.

VEN WILLIE'S BRUDER COMES.

Ven Willie's bruder comes—Ach Gott, vat fun!
Great Jubel und rejoicings vill be done,
Und de Deutsch vill haf all on der run,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

No odder volk vill den haf any show,
Und Dagoes, Irish und Chinese may go
Avay, vay backvard sit down far below,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Den all der kleines Deutscher bands vill play
"Die Wacht am Rhein" und "Feste Burg" all day,
Und ve shall haf chust allerdings our vay,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Ach Himmel, all der bier dot shall be drawn
Vill be enough to fill a grown-up tank,
Und efery sausage mill vill bust its crank,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Du lieber Gott, chuzt picture up der crowd,
A-shoutin' "Hoch der Kaiser!" clear und loud,
Und Teddy standin' py der schiff so proud,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

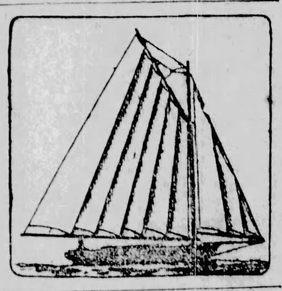
Und ven der schiff ist named der "Alice R.,"
Vill be great celebrations near und far,
Und saenger clubs vill all kepe open bar,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Der schlecten dings Chorge Dewey said vill not
Be thought of, but as hasty tommy-rot,
Und ole Van Diedrichs vill be clean forgot,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!

Ach, Gott sei dank dot festival ist near,
Gut Heinrich II. will soon be mit us here,
Und ve vill drink dis coundry dry of bier,
Ven Willie's bruder comes!
—Philadelphia Record.

WIND POCKETS IN SAIL.

In the construction of sails for boats it is desirable to provide for a given space a maximum amount of canvas area to be presented to the action of the wind. It is also desirable to provide means whereby in tacking or wearing the dead wind may be easily and quickly spilled from the sail, to effect the change with the least possible delay. The accomplishment of these objects is among the important features of the sail recently designed by George A. Lowry, of Chicago, Ill., an illustration of the improvement being shown herewith. In carrying out the invention the sails employed are made up in sections, which, when spread, occupy the same general dimensions as the ordinary sail, but which, by arranging the sections to overlap each other, present a greater effective area of canvas to the wind. The method of attaching the sail to the lower boom is such that a pull on certain ropes turns the pocket wrong-side out when the ship takes a new tack, allowing the wind to fill out the loose canvas in the pockets long before the boom could be swung across the boat and presented broadside to the wind. In reefing the sail it is only necessary to take in one or more of the sections by hauling on the ropes, which draw it toward the mast.



Specimens of Professors' Wit.

Dr. Varnadoe, a noted professor of Greek, is very fond of flowers, and, some days ago, on returning from his college duties, he found in his front yard a pestiferous calf belonging to a neighbor. The Doctor gave chase, and the animal plunged toward the flower pit, and in another instant crashed through the glass cover and mixed at random with the pots and plants below. When another professor passed a few minutes later, he said, gravely: "I do not understand, Dr. Varnadoe, why you should object so seriously to having a modest bovine added to your fine collection of slip plants." The Doctor's frowning face relaxed. "Ah, Sanborn," he retorted, "you see, this was only a worthless bulrush."—The Argonaut.

Two Girls in Their Room.

Maude (much exercised on preceiving a very delicate pencil line of down)—What would you do if you had a mustache on your lip?

Clare (entirely occupied wth her own reflections)—Well, if he were nice, I should keep very quiet.—Punch.

A Proposition.

Client—Your fee is exorbitant. It didn't take you a day to do the work.

Lawyer—It is my regular fee. I am not charging you for time, but for the cost of my legal education.

Client—Well, give me a receipt for the cost of your education, so the next fellow won't have to pay for it, too.—Tit-Bits.

QUAINT OLD DOOR KNOCKER

During the middle ages workers in bronze did not disdain to spend much of their time in fashioning door knockers, and that their time was not wasted is evident from the beautiful specimen of their work shown in the accompanying picture, says the New York Herald.

This door knocker dates back to the era of the Italian Renaissance, and once occupied a proud position on the door of a stately palace. It is in the shape of a heart and is beautifully carved. Its conspicuous features are the two dolphins, of which it is mainly composed, the tails meeting in the center. Even the smallest detail, however, is worthy of study, since the work is artistic throughout and wrought with that consummate care which is so marked a characteristic of mediaeval artists.

Collectors are ever on the lookout for specimens of this style and era, but only rarely is any one of them lucky enough to find such a treasure. Occasionally one is offered for sale at some great auction, and the price which is then paid for it would certainly amaze the artist who fashioned it.

A Profitable Exposition.

The recent Glasgow Exposition, which closed on November 9, was a magnificent success, not only in its interesting features and value as an educator, but financially as well. The surplus, after all expenses are paid, will probably approximate $500,000. The total attendance from May 2 to November 9 was 11,497,220 persons, the largest number of admissions on any one day being on November 9—173,266. The surplus will probably be spent in purchasing pictures for the magnificent art gallery built partly from the surplus of the last exhibition in 1888.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

DISCOURAGING.

Chollie—I stood on the corner this morning, and of all the hundreds of women that went by I didn't see more than three that I would marry.

Dolly—And I suppose the number that would marry you was a good deal smaller still.—Somerville Journal.

THE PASSING OF COURTESY.

Young Citizen—Do you really think that modern manners are degenerate?

Old Citizen—Oh, yes, indeed; we used to be surprised when people were rude; now we feel surprised when they are polite.—Detroit Free Press.

EVIDENTLY AN OLD-TIMER.

Maggie—He has the crust to tell her that he never loved before.

Katie—Wot an idea! And every time dey pass a candy store he calls her attention ter something acrost de street!—Puck.

PLENTY LIKE IT.

"Can I get this note shaved?" he timidly asked the money lender.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the broker, as he glanced at the date. "It's old enough to need it."—Atlanta Constitution.

FEMININE SUSPICION.

"Miss Dimplemore says that you are very clever," said the young woman.

"Indeed?" rejoined Miss Cayenne, calmly. "Did she say it by way of intimating that I am not good looking, or to suggest that I am unamiable?"—Washington Star.

HIS DISCOVERY.

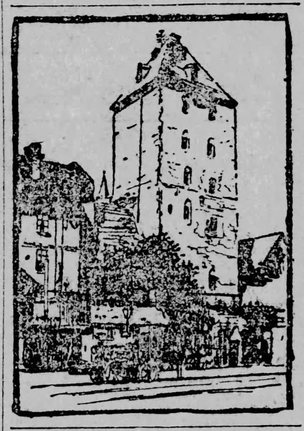
"Marry," said the young husband, in hollow accents, "did you get the recipe for these biscuits out of the cook book?"

"Yes, dear," she replied, nervously, "why do you ask?"

"Nothing, pet—e—only I didn't think cook books were such heavy literature."—Baltimore News.

TO SAVE TOWER OF MAINZ

One of the attractions at Mainz in Germany is the massive old tower, which has stood there for centuries, serving during one epoch as a citadel, during another as a dungeon for captives taken in war, and during a third



as headquarters for a regiment of soldiers. During late years this interesting and historical building has shown many signs of decay and, as it is national property, the people of Mainz, who were anxious to preserve it, were, for some time, puzzled as to what steps they should take in the matter.

Finally, the local archaeological society appealed direct to the government.

"If you will give us a deed to the property," it said, "this society will guarantee to repair the tower and to keep it forever in a perfect state of preservation."

To this proposition the government readily agreed, and steps are now being taken to repair the building.—New York Herald.

Ambition.

She—What is your dearest wish, Mr. Noodlekins?

He—Ah, let me see? Oh, yes. I wish my man could avah leahn to lay out the twousehs I want to weah in the mahning, without my being bothered by having to choose from foh oh five paihs. It's so exawspelwhating!—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thrifty.

He—Why did you keep me a week in such dreadful suspense before giving your answer?

"Because I thought you might save enough in luncheons in that time to get married on."—Life.

UNIQUE NEW VIOLIN.

The Stroh violin made its first appearance at a special concert given at the Prince's restaurant, London, by J. E. Murdock, who has furnished the following description of the violin's construction.

The vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever to the diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, the end being attached to a diaphragm of aluminum by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position by two India rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets. Attached to this holder is the trumpet or resonator. The body or main support of the instrument is in no way employed for sound purposes: it simply holds the various parts of the violin together and sustains the enormous pressure of the strings when tuned. The disk or diaphragm which

represents the belly of an ordinary violin is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow, the bridge and rocking lever vibrate accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the resonator, the resonator augmenting and distributing the same to the surrounding atmosphere.

PROF. FREDERICK G. NOVY AND HIS INVESTIGATIONS

Three of the most intractable and fatal diseases to which man is subject are cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery. All attack the intestinal tract, and all are germ diseases—that is, they are caused by microscopic germs, which, on entering the body, increase and multiply to such an extent as to destroy life by the action of the poisons which they produce.

Typhoid fever, also called enteric or camp fever, is the scourge of armies. It kills more soldiers than die on the field of battle. All will recall its great ravages in the camps in the South during the Spanish war. When it was discovered to be a germ disease it was hoped means would speedily be devised for conquering it. But the task of finding something that would destroy the germs of the disease without also killing the patient proved a most difficult one. But it has at last been accomplished. The discovery has been made by Frederick G. Novy, professor of bacteriology and physiological chemistry at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, a man whose life has been devoted to scientific research. For two years he has been working along this line, but it was only a few weeks ago that he was able, after a number of experiments upon patients, to declare that a chemical substance that he has discovered, which he has named "benzozone," will accomplish the complete destruction of the germs of the diseases named above. The world will soon be able to profit by his discovery.

Professor Novy is a giant in stature, clean-cut and vigorous in frame. He is but 37 years old, but he has, by this discovery, written his name among the immortals. He was born in Chicago, of Bohemian descent, and is in all respects a self-made man. He went to work at an early age in a library. He soon found, from reading the books therein, that chemistry and its allied sciences were more to his taste than any other thing in the world. At the age of 22 he was graduated from the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Science (in chemistry.) In 1887 he was made assistant in chemistry, then instructor, and in 1891 assistant professor. In 1893 he became professor. In 1888 he studied in Koch's Berlin laboratory; received the degree of Doctor of Science in 1890; studied in the Pasteur laboratory in Paris in 1897, and at Prague in 1899, receiving the degree of M. D.

When the terrific outbreak of bubonic plague occurred in Asia and our Pacific coast was theatened, Prof. Novy was one of a commission of three appointed by the Washington government to go to San Francisco, investigate the disease, and devise means for combating it. The report of the commission was exhaustive, and it stands to-day as the treatise of highest authority upon the subject.

When he returned to the University of Michigan Prof. Novy brought plague germs with him, which he cultivated in order to continue his study of the disease which they cause. The guinea-pigs which were infected for this purpose were kept in a separate room, to which Prof. Novy allowed access to but one trusted assistant besides himself, to guard against infection by these very dangerous germs. But in some way, Mr. Hare, the assistant, became infected; and there was great excitement lest the students should be in danger from the plague. Prof. Novy bravely faced the emergency, cared for the unfortunate victim of scientific research and finally had the happiness of seeing him restored to health. But since that, pleague germs have been abolished from the University laboratories.

Two years ago, in collaboration with Prof. Freer, a fellow-worker at Ann Arbor, Prof. Novy began researches along the line of an antiseptic that would destroy intestinal germs. But it was not until the present winter that he made the final discoveries which resulted in benzozone. The announcement of its probable effects was made only a short time ago before a scientific meeting at Chicago. Many newspaper writers have leaped to conclusions far more sweeping than Prof. Novy claims. In other words, these accounts have possibly overrated its value. Tests are now being carried on in hospitals, and at their conclusion the inventor will make public the results.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

DR. FREDERIC G. NOVY.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER IV.—THE ELLERY HOUSE.

From the walls of the old Ellery library the family portraits still looked down, challenging the admiration of their descendants. The grim great-grandfather, Francis, in coat of tin and hat of lead (artist unknown), pointed with drawn sword and deadly frown at Fort Hill, from the staff of which the royal flag was coming down—a Whig reminiscence of the year 1689. The grandfather, Thomas, smiled sternly upon the beholder. His habiliments were less metallic and his features were natural. But this picture also recalled Whig traditions, for the same fort upon the hill was emitting a salute, and various casks and boxes piled upon a beach hinted at defiance of royal authority by means of the device of smuggling. A further advance in art showed, by the brush of Copley, Francis Ellery the second, seated in the chair, in the background men spinning rope, and at his feet a torn copy of the Stamp Act.

Mr. Ellery drew up before the fire, and with certain papers from an inner pocket busied himself for a full half hour cyphering. A single candle was enough for light, two meagre sticks upon the hearth supplied him warmth, as he worked industriously. But he had an ear for foreign sounds, and at the first fall of a foot upon the step without he thrust the papers back into their receptacle and began, though off key, to hum a stave. He knew that Dickie had come back, but scarcely had time to wonder at the haste in which he came.

"Uncle," cried Dickie, bursting into the room. "Uncle," he stood panting. He was angry—twice angry.

"What is it?" his uncle asked, and turned quietly.

Dickie blurted first his greater item of news. "The tea is destroyed!"

"What!" cried Mr. Ellery.

"Every chest of it," panted Dickie, "is thrown in the harbor. A mob disguised as Indians——"

"The dirty villains," exclaimed his uncle. "Tell me no more."

Dickie came upon his lesser cause of anger, his greater reason for sorrow. "And Humphreys is dead," he said.

Mr. Ellery started from his chair. "When?" he cried. A greater matter this, to him, than an act of world-importance.

"Scarce an hour since," responded Dickie. "I met Nick in the street. Oh! uncle, Humphreys wished to see me before he died." His voice was eloquent of distress and reproach. He wished to say, "you kept me from him."

But Mr. Ellery did not heed. He took a step toward the door and paused. "Who was with him when he died?" he asked.

"I know not," said Dickie, grieved to the heart at his neglect of the old servant.

Mr. Ellery hastened to the hall; Dickie, following, found him with his great-coat already on. "I am going out," the uncle said. "I must go at once to Humphrey's room. No, I do not want you. This is a legal matter. Shut up the house—make all secure." He opened the door and closed it behind him with a clang.

Dickie went to the rear of the hall and called, "Ann, Ann!" A little woman, bright-eyed, gray-haired and thin, came to the summons, wiping her hands upon her checked apron. The news was due her, but of the tea he told grudgingly, for she would rejoice. "The tea is in the harbor, Ann," he said. The little woman clasped her hands and raised her wrinkled face.

"Glory be to God!" she cried.

"And Humphreys is dead," added Dickie, sulkily. The triumph of the Whigs made him angry. "Ann, I'm going out." He followed his uncle out into the night. The little woman stood long in the same place before she could speak. The matter of the tea passed out of her mind, lost among other thoughts.

"Humphreys is dead!" said Ann at length. "Humphreys is gone! Then I'm the last." She sat down upon the great carved settle and folded her hands in her lap. She was so quiet in the shadow, so small a figure in the great house, that it seemed no creature breathed within its heavy walls.

An enormous structure it was, the old stone house. A huge, cold, cheerless place; no fit dwelling, one would think, for just two men to occupy. But Dickie would not sell it. Dickie could go back in his mind to the day when Frank, pale and quiet, faced their uncle in the library and refused to sign a deed conveying the house. Then he had turned to Dickie. "Father said, 'Never sell the house or the wharf.' Some day I'll tell you why." Frank had disappeared that very afternoon; Dickie had been out of the house—to him those were Frank's last words. The younger brother knew not the reason, but loyally adhered to the rule. The uncle's pleading. "Doctor Church will give me a good price for the house, and Mr. Sears for the wharf," had not moved Dickie. It was the one point upon which they disagreed.

So the two Ellerys stayed on in the house, almost lost in its immensity. The carved furniture, the portraits, Dickie's own cheery personality, seemed to do little to fill the empty space. The house needed the presence of a woman, and the lack was not supplied by Ann. Benjy's sister, small and lonely. She worked silently every day, kept each room clean, but the mansion was not to be brightened by a servant, old and sad.

And as Ann sat there in the dim-lit hall the shadow of the house pressed heavily on her. Benjy had been drowned with Frank. Humphreys was gone; she was the last—the last of the Whig Ellerys and their Whig servants, the last to know the secrets of those solid walls. An impulse seized her to take the candle from the library, to visit each room, and to call up therein the images of the past. She wandered through the house, and ghosts met her at each turn. Men and women, children, guests and servants, moved noiseless in the halls and rooms, or passed her as she went up the stair. She saw their faces clearly, but alas, they could not speak.

Finally she came to the closed door of a chamber. She stretched her hand to the knob, then let it fall; she could not open that room. The ghost that lived therein she could not face. That ghost could speak, not of the past, but of the future, every bone in which was dead. Into its face she could not look; its words she could not hear. That was Frank's room. Frank had been a baby in her arms, had been the pride of her old age, the hope of the Ellery house. She strove to shut him from her mind, as every day she strove, but now the thought and the mood were too strong for her. She went again to the entrance hall and sat upon the settle. Sorrow came upon her.

The ghost from Frank's chamber came and stood over her. Ann rocked back and forth; her sobs sounded in the empty hall. At last she fell upon her knees, and stretched her hands upward. "Oh, God," she cried, "take me too or send Frank again. Hopeless, hopeless, appeal. There could be no answer.

Yet she thought she heard a voice. "Frank will return."

She gasped, then checked her breath, and in silence knelt and listened. Then came a little sound, as of wood sliding upon wood. She looked quickly to the wall, but she could not see, for her eyes were blurred with tears. When she wiped them with her apron, and looked again, every panel of the wainscot stood in place.

She listened—no more sounds. She rose trembling to her feet. "What was that?" she said, her voice strained. "Speak again!"

No answer.

She stole to the settle and took her candle. She went to the wall, and listened again, her ear to the wood. No sound "Who was that?" she cried loudly.

Silence still.

Timorously now she went to the dining room, looking all about her. There was no one there; the curtains of the windows all were drawn. She went to the wainscot near the fireplace, and laid her candle on the mantelpiece. With both hands she touched the woodwork, pressed here, pressed there. A tiny panel slipped aside.

She put her hand within the cavity, and fumbled. A whole section of the wainscot moved—a door that no one would suspect—and swung away upon a hinge. A dark recess was shown; Ann took her candle and slipped inside. She shut the door behind, and looked about her fearfully.

The candle lit a narrow, musty space, strongly sheathed in rough-hewn oak. At her right she saw a brick wall, open in one small place to show the back of the hall wainscot. To the left a winding stair ran up and down; beyond it was the chimney masonry. She harkened. Was there a sound, faint echoing from below? She was not sure.

Trembling she looked at the floor. She had swept it recently; there was no dust to show footsteps. She crept to the end of the chamber and examined the wainscot. Had the little panel been moved? She could not tell.

She came back, knelt on the floor opposite her place of entrance, and laid the candle down. Again she pressed concealed springs, and a hidden door in the solid planking opened. She peered into a cupboard.

There lay heaps of silver vessels black from neglect, and by them a brass-bound box. They were like the Ellery plate and jewels. Beside them were six little leather bags—Ann's savings of fifty years.

"Nothing has been touched," she whispered.

She shut the cupboard door and rose. Had any one been there? There was once way to know. She held the candle over the stair, looking down. She never swept there, except the first few steps. A little way down the dust would show. Should she go?

The memory of the voice came to her. As on owl's wing fear swooped down. Trembling violently she turned and opened the door into the dining room. She stumbled hastily out, and the living air came like a blessing. When she had closed the door behind her, and the wall seemed solid as before, she tottered to the table and sat down in one of the chairs. Upon the board she put her arms, and laid her head upon them. There she stayed until the opening of the outer door roused her.

She heard Dickie's voice: "But, uncle, you were not able to go into the room?"

"Dr. Warren," snarled Mr. Ellery, "had sealed up everything and Nick would not let me enter." He flung his greatcoat on the settle, and stamped up the stairs.

Dickie came into the dining-room. "Aunt! Where are you? I'm going to bed."

She rose. His voice reminded her of his father. Dickie was all she had left. Her heart warmed, then yearned to him. "Dickie," she said, tenderly. "Shut the door. Come here, lad, I will tell you something."

But Dickie had his own thoughts. He shook his head. "I know all about it."

"Silver and jewels," she said.

"Silver and jewels," retorted Dickie, "will not restore the tea. The king will be terribly angry. What is it you can tell me? The names of some of these scoundrels of Indians?"

Ann grew hard again. "Would you tell?" she asked.

"Ay," answered Dickie sulkily. "They should hang."

He did not mean it, but she flared. "I know nothing of your Indians," she cried. "But let the silver and jewels stay there. You shall never know."

Dickie understood too late. "Father's silver?—mother's jewels?" he asked hastily.

Ann raised a shaking arm. "You Tory," she said. "You shall never know. No Tory shall know."

"Ann!" pleaded Dickie.

"Where have you come with your Torvism?" she demanded. "All the honor, all the prosperity of the Elleryes was Whig. Your grandfather, your father, your brother, all were Whig. Now where are you with your Tory uncle? Look at the shabbiness of the house, the meanness of your life. What figure does your uncle make within the town?"

"Ann!" he cried, startled at her vehemence.

"And now the news that comes to-night," she went on, her little finger shaking as she brought forth each fact. "Humphreys is dead. Eight months he has been sick. What has become of the business meanwhile? Going to rack. Did you not know? I knew. Why, even the savages have ceased to buy the Ellery rope. Think of that, after 60 years of trade. The hands discontented, the customers lost. Only Pete, and Humphreys sending directions from his bed, have kept the gates of the yard open. Now what will happen? Do you know the business? No! Your uncle killed it! Are you proud of your Torysim now? Your wearing of broad cloth? Better have worn homespun and learned the business as Frank did. Oh, Dickie, Dickie! Ruin is coming to us all!"

Another might have pitied him as he stood astonished. But Ann was angry. Breathless from the invective, she turned to go. "Never will I tell you of the jewels and the plate. Let them lie where they are till Frank comes back."

"Frank comes back? echoed Dickie. "He saw us both last night," he said. "Ay," she retorted bitterly, as she left the room. "Or his ghost!"

CHAPTER V.—THE NEW MANAGER.

The sleep of Mr. Ellery that night was troubled. Twice he rose and lit a candle, to consult books which he drew from a receptacle in the wall. They were great ledgers, a duplicate set, it would seem, and as he poured over them he frowned in the endeavor to think of a way out of the difficulty. For, as Ann had said to Dickie, only Humphreys, sending directions from the sickroom, had kept the Ellery business on its feet.

Mr. Ellery began to perceive the result of meddling, and to wish, too late, that he had held his hand. For the trustee could not keep himself from interference, and by little changes here and there—notably the reduction of the workmen's pay, and a crafty and suspicious manner toward old customers—in less than six months brought the business to the verge of ruin. The old hands left in a body to be snapped up by rival ropemakers. New hands, unskilled, made rope which customers refused to buy.

But poring over accounts did not help him, unless the reminding of an ambition unfulfilled were help. To realize his own incompetence was small comfort. The fulfillment of his plans depended upon the aid of some one who could manage the rope walks. With this unsatisfactory conclusion he put away the books and extinguished the candle for a second time.

Dickie, fidgeting at the breakfast table, kept glancing at his uncle's face, and at the end of the meal followed him to the library. Mr. Ellery, always keenly apprehensive at any change in his nephew's manner, wondered what was to come. Dickie himself had spent a night of thought, and after one or two false starts succeeded in broaching the subject nearest to his mind.

"Uncle," he hurried at last, "I hear that the business is in difficulties."

An abyss, long dreaded, opened before Mr. Ellery's feet. It was as if Dickie had assumed the face and voice of his dead brother, and begun again the old-time war of interest. Mr. Ellery's heart began to flutter, as fear of consequences rose up. This was the most inconvenient time of all for his nephew to rebel. The business known to be in straits, Dickie in opposition—next would appear Doctor Warren to repeat his threat of a suit to change the guardianship. On this last account there was no possibility of driving Dickie to Frank's fate, therefore conciliation was the only way. But at the moment he could not smooth his face, and like the fox that shows his teeth, he snarled.

"Who is meddling?" he demanded; "who told you that?"

"Why, Ann," he confessed.

"What do you wish to say?" asked Mr. Ellery.

Dickie stated with hesitation what was in his mind. "I thought that maybe I, since I am to own them some day, ought to enter the ropewalks and learn the trade."

Mr. Ellery perceived from his nephew's tone, diffident and apologetic, how complete his own ascendency was, and suddenly relieved, went confidently forward. "Out of the question!" declared the uncle, and then more kindly, "out of the question, Dickie boy. It's very good of you to wish to help me out, but I can carry it through alone. Ask me nothing just now, in a few days I will tell you all about it." And so having gained time, having also caused his nephew to forget that the offer to enter the business sprang not so much from a desire to oblige as from a sense of duty, Mr. Ellery escaped from the house. His heart still beat fast with the sense of danger, not yet entirely avoided.

The town that day was all agog. The Whigs had taken, before the world, the position from which they never retreated. Boston had thrown down the gauntlet to the king. While the news traveled on slow packets to his majesty his representative in Boston sought to take a chief delegue up. Customs officials, commissioners, the governor himself, came forward angrily. Nothing on hold had yet been done. The good Tories were shocked, the zealous ones were furious. Rewards were offered; it was understood that any participant in the tea riot could have pardon by naming others. More than 100 persons knew the secret. Would any tell?

Dickie plunged into the whirl of the excitement with a boy's delight that something was doing. He joined groups at street corners, visited the wharves to view the ships, examined the emptiness of the soggy chests which were exhibited to rouse the indignation of all Tories, and read the bulletins that offered rewards.

On the night following the tea party two men of humble calling sat in the little barber shop and talked. The first was the barber himself; the second, Pete, the Ellery's foreman, he of the feathers and half-painted face, and of the hatchet. A row of razors lay upon the table at Nick's side. One, opened, gleamed in the candlelight, but the gray hone was drying. Nick could not work

"And is your manager now?"

"Ah, Mr. Ellery took him on this morning. Came to the walks about 9, and me at the gate carrying hemp. Asked for Mr. Ellery. My face was hid; he couldn't 'a knowed me, I said: 'In the counting house.' Then he laughed, took me by the shoulder, and turned me round. 'There's paint behind your ears,' he says. 'Red paint.' I could 'a dropped. 'Governor Hutchinson would give a hundred pounds for the sight of you,' he says.

"Gad!" cried Nick.

"I felt rope around my neck," said Pete. "I gagged, I did. He tapped me on the back. 'Go wash at the pump,' he says. 'I tell you I washed. My skin is raw still.'

"And Mr. Ellery took him on?"

"Ah. He came through the walks with him. Showed him everything. 'Here's Pete,' he says, 'our foreman.' The manager looked at me. 'A good one,' he says. 'A good clean face he's got,' he says. 'By the way, Mr. Ellery, what's become of the Indians I saw in the town last night?' Gawd!"

"Gad," echoed Nick.

"The men like him," said Nick. "He made us a speech when Mr. Ellery left. 'You have been idlin' here,' he says. 'I'll have no more of that. Wretched stuff you've made. Tis no rope, tis marlin. No wonder business is off,' he says. 'No more of this now. I noticed some rope in the counting house here, hanging on the wall, five sizes. I noticed that it stands to reason if I can't make rope as good as that, I'll find men who can.' That was Mr. Frank's rope, Nick, made when he was sixteen. The hands got a half holiday when he finished the cable."

But Nick was not attending. "If he should tell!" he said. "Gentlemen were talking in the shop this morning of the punishment. 'Tis not treason, but 'tis near as bad."

"He'll not tell," asserted Pete. "If he told about the floatin' tea he's no Tory."

"This is true," responded Nick, brightening. "No Tory would 'a done that. I was at his side on the wharf. You and the rest——"

"Lower," cautioned Pete.

Nick lowered his voice. "You and the rest were breaking up the tea chests and throwing the tea overboard. All were Whigs around us. He said to me: 'Who are these Indians?' I said 'Mohawks.' 'They do their work ill,' he says. 'He showed me tea floating in heaps inches out of the water. 'Men like boats,' he says. 'You could pick up a third of it.' I passed the word along."

"'Twas well," said Pete. "The tea was light as feathers, it would have floated till midnight. But we stirred it well after that. Now it lies on Dorchester Beach."

"Small virtue to it left."

"But do you suppose," asked Pete, "he remembers my face from last night?"

"Hush!"

Feet sounded on the walk without, then on the steps. A key rattled in the lock and the new manager stood in the doorway.

"Ah, Nick," he said, "working so late? And 'tis our foreman with you. Pete, is it not?"

"Ah," said Pete, rising and touching his forelock.

"I thought this morning I had seen you before. Where was it, can you say?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I must think it out. Faces change—are disguised. Well, good night."

They heard him going up the stairs. Pete sat down heavily. "He's teasing me! And does he lodge here?"

"In the garret, till Mr. Humphrey's room is ready. But I feel better of him, Pete. He'll not tell."

And he did not, nor did any one. While the Tories tried all means, no Whig came forward to betray, no method was found to break their armor of silence.

CHAPTER VI.—THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE.

The year wore along. Boston laid snowed under, or the streets ran water in the February thaw. Like changes prevailed in politics, where winter chill and summer heat contended. Dickey Ellery, open-eyed and open-mouthed, received vague impressions of the great events that were going on around him. Anthony Paddock was his guide and counsellor, taking care that all items of news should reach Dickie's ears in proper form.

Yet in spite of Anthony's care, Dickie heard echoes from the other side, principally through Redman Savage, once Frank's friend, and Barbara, Redman's pretty sister, who was older than Dickie, yet fond of him, and desirous that the boy should make something of himself.

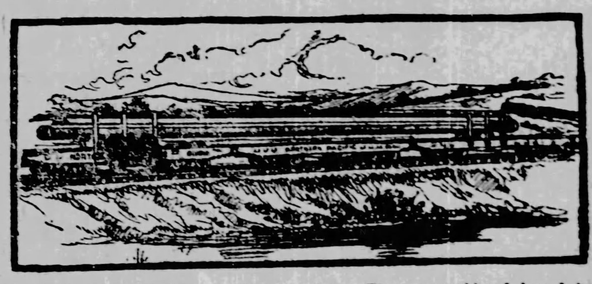
And when it was learned that soldiers were coming to enforce the new acts of parliament, it was Redman who pointed out to Dickie the inevitable suffering of the working classes, and Barbara who, with unspoken reproach for Dickie's listlessness, showed him how the Ellery manager was forestalling distress among his workmen.

"When your uncle was ready to close the works," said Barbara, "as all other ropemakers have done, and as my father had to do with his shipyards, did not your manager guarantee your uncle (2) work if he would keep the ropewalks open?"

"Aye," answered Dickie.

(To Be Continued.)

How Huge Spars Cross the Continent.



One of the interesting features of modern railroading is the manner in which the great spars of pine from the Northern Pacific coast, destined for shipping on the Atlantic ocean, are brought across the continent.

In no part of the country, save in the extreme Northwest, does the Yankee shipbuilder find masts of the proper size to spar the great five, six and seven-masted schooners which he is now engaged in putting afloat.

The problem of getting these spars to the Atlantic seaboard was some time in being worked out. Formerly some sizes of them were brought in sailing ships around Cape Horn. But the puzzle of handling the largest "sticks" was finally solved by transporting them on flat cars, using three cars for each load.

There are five masts on the cars in the accompanying illustration, which were destined for the five-masted schooner Jennie C. Dubois, a large vessel now under construction at Mystic, Conn. The picture shows the spars as they passed over the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad recently. The "sticks" were each 112 feet long, two and one-half feet in diameter, with two inches taper, and free from knots. They were shipped hewed in hexagonal shape and carefully swung by a steam engine from the cars into the Atlantic at New London, to be towed to the Mystic spar yards near by.

In order to permit of the "riding" of this awkwardly shaped load of "sticks" on its transcontinental journey, its whole weight rested entirely upon wooden pillows or bearings, one of which was fastened across the center of the first and the third cars, respectively. The second car of the three acted as a double-jointed hinge, holding the other cars in place and giving the necessary flexibility to the train as it passed around curves and up and down grades. But for this arrangement, permitting the cars to follow the windings of the ordinary railroad and its switches easily, the cars would have been quickly thrown from the rails by the unyielding character of their cargo, and the long journey of the spars would have been rendered impossible.

The friction of the great spars upon their bearings as the train moved was so marked, in consequence of their great weight, that it was necessary to keep the bearings well greased to prevent the ear rending sounds and damage incident to such heavy grinding action.—New York Herald.

STAGE COACH DAYS OUT IN THE WEST

It Cost More for Meals Between Atchison and Denver Than the Fare Now.

The stage line between Atchison and Placerville, Cal., which ran daily coaches for about five years in 1860-'65, was the finest ever known in the stage coach business. In equipment, no similar line could equal it. It was the greatest stage line on the globe, carrying passengers, mail and express.

In 1864-'65 it cost more for meals between Atchison and Denver than the railroad fare now costs, with meals added. The run from Atchison to Denver is now made in something like fifteen hours, as against six days in the stage coach days. At one time, fare from Atchison to Denver was $175; the railroad fare at present is $15. The quickest time ever made by stage between Atchison and Denver was four and a half days, Ben Holladay, owner of the line, traveled by special coaches from Placerville, Cal., to Atchison, 2,000 miles, in twelve days and two hours, beating the regular daily schedule five days. This feat cost Holladay $20,000, but it was a great advertisement for his line. The stages, when crowded, carried fifteen persons, besides great quantities of mail and express.

One of the coaches used on the Atchison-Placerville line is now in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. After leaving Atchison, it was operated on the Deadwood line, and was several times captured by Indians and outlaws. Once, when captured by outlaws, it carried $60,000 in gold. In this attack three guards were killed. "Buffalo Bill" heard that the old coach had been abandoned and went after it, using it for years in his Wild West show. In London it carried the Prince of Wales, and all the notables of Europe have examined it with interest. On the Fourth of July, 1895, this famous old coach was exhibited with the Wild West show at Concord, N. H., where it was made. The owners and employes of the stage coach factory gave the historic old stage a great deal of attention, and in the parade it bore this sign: "1863—Home Again—1895." Another one of the old coaches is owned by J. Sterling Morton, at Nebraska City, and another is owned at Topeka, where it is still in use for tally-ho purposes.

Including Atchison and Placerville, there were 153 stations on the line, the longest in existence (1,913 miles). The fare was $225, or about 12 cents a mile. The stations were from 10 to 14 miles apart. Some days $2,000 was taken in at the stage office in Atchison for fares alone. Each passenger was allowed 25 pounds of baggage; each pound of excess cost $1, which was the price for carrying express. The fare to Denver during the war was $175, or 27 cents a mile per passenger. The stages were nearly always crowded, and passengers were often compelled to wait several days at Atchison before they could be accommodated. A minister once refused to travel on Sunday and abandoned his place. He did not get a chance to go until the following Sunday, and this time he concluded that, under certain circumstances, traveling on Sunday was excusable. Sometimes passengers booked for a certain day sold out for a bonus of from $25 to $50 and waited for a later stage.

The quickest route between New York and San Francisco at that time was by way of Atchison. The western terminus of the line was changed from St. Joseph to Atchison on completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road to this point, as Atchison was eight miles nearer Placerville than St. Joseph. The stage line ran a little north of west from Atchison, crossing the Big Blue at Marysville, 100 miles west; thence continuing in a northeasterly course up the north side of the Little Blue, and over the divide into the Platte valley; thence by way of Fort Kearney, Plum Creek and Julesburg to Denver. The road between Atchison and Denver was in the form of a crescent; O'Fallon's Bluff was 100 miles north of Atchison and Denver.

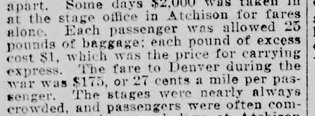
The easiest part of the line was between Atchison and Fort Kearney. The schedule time of the stages was four and a half miles an hour, night and day, including stops. Occasionally the drivers would make fifteen miles an hour, and the passengers thought it very fast. The express messengers received $62.50 a month, with free meals, and were compelled to ride beside the driver six days and nights without rest, except as they could sleep while the stage was in motion. They received a lay-over of nine days every three weeks. On going to bed after a trip, they frequently slept 24 hours without moving. Drivers received from $40 to $75 a month and board. On the main line there were 2,750 horses and mules and 100 coaches. The annual cost of operating the line was $2,425,000.

The passengers were nearly all men, and they had a hard time amusing themselves. A gay party of eight once started from Atchison, and they sang for two days and nights, using ribald words for old church tunes. Finally one man proposed a collection. With the money thus raised they bought a jug of whisky at a station. Then there were a spree and quarreling and poker playing. One man said he had been robbed by one of the players, and he insisted so strongly on a fight that the stage was stopped and a ring formed. The two drunken men rushed at each other, bumped each other down and could not get up. The other men helped the fighters to their feet, and the harmless battle was renewed. Finally the driver would wait no longer, and the stage went on, with the passengers quarreling on the inside. At last they engaged in a general fight and then went off into a drunken sleep.—Atchison Globe.

CLEVER MATCH TRICK.

Here is an entertaining trick which can be performed by any one:

Take ten or twelve matches and lay them as shown in the diagram. Then put your finger on the match marked "A," and by pressing upon it the match marked "B" will lift itself up and keep in motion



by continued pressing without any of the other matches being seen to move. Always keep the first matches straight, as shown.

To make this little feat more interesting put your hand over your finger and, to the astonishment of the spectators, you may put the match in motion at command.—New York Herald.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The profit on a cocoanut tree is $1 a year.

Sixty United States naval vessels are now being constructed.

Florida produced last year but 600 tons of phosphate, against nearly 1,000,000 in 1899.

Pullman cars are swept with air delivered by hose from the compressor of the air-brake.

The sale of medicines of unknown composition (patent medicines) is prohibited in Turkey.

Because of unwillingness to wear glasses women suffer more from their eyes than do men.

Japan's foreign trade has in 30 years increased from less than $1 to nearly $7 per capita per annum.

Small plots of land have changed hands at Mafeking at the record price for the locality of 12s a yard.

The roster of naval officers has lost during a year 44 by resignation, 47 by retirement and 48 by death.

YOU MUST HATCH eggs before you can raise poultry. Our SURE HATCH INCUBATORS are made for that purpose. They are doing the work for thousands. Send for big free catalog showing photos of them using the machine. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

Just a glimpse of a woman's face is often all that is needed to tell the story of her daily suffering. No woman can endure for long the pangs of womanly diseases without falling off in face and form.

Women who have been cured of womanly diseases by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, frequently refer with pleasure to the gain in appearance as well as in feelings, which has come with their cure.

"Favorite Prescription" cures irregularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence treated as sacredly private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

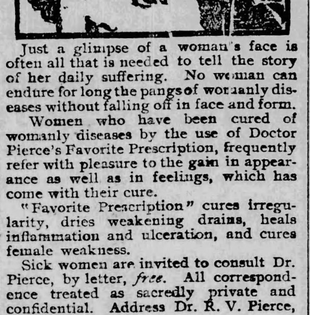
"Your medicines have done me so much good I feel like a different woman," writes Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Milton, Trimble Co., Kentucky. "Six months ago I began to think I would not see another well day, but had made up my mind to follow your advice and give Dr. Pierce's medicines a thorough trial. I have taken six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' six of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, two bottles of 'Smart-Weed.' Also some 'Lotion Tablets.' Have gained five pounds since last August. I will tell the good news to all suffering invalids, for it was a 'heavenly message' to me when I found out what to do for relief."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

The People's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PURSE TO CONTAIN KEYS.

It is common for persons to use a key-ring and chain to secure a number of keys together, and such connection prevents their loss and enables them to be readily found when carried in the pocket with other articles. A knife, various kinds of charms, smokers' utensils and other requisites for a gentleman's use are often attached to the ring with the keys, the articles being sometimes of considerable value and liable to be seri-



ously injured by rust or dampness. There is also a tendency to wear out the pocket in combining all these implements in a bunch, as they seldom lie flat in the pocket. Benjamin F. Griscom, of Philadelphia, Pa., has designed the purse shown in the drawing as a protection to both the pocket and its contents. It is formed of two sections of leather of oval shape, sewn together at the sides, with an opening at one end, through which the chain connects with the ring, the opposite end having a snap button to secure the loose flaps when the keys are not in use. When a key or other utensil is needed the purse is withdrawn from the pocket by a pull on the chain, the flaps being then pulled apart and the ring allowed to drop out for selecting the desired article.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A PRINCE OF NATURE.

It was in 1859 that Dr. Harwood came to Trinity church, says the New Haven Register. From the very hour when he entered upon the duties and obligations of that rectorship until the day he died he remained a tower of strength both as a citizen and clergyman. He went on cultivating his responsive and receptive mind until he became a sage among his brethren, a source of never ending encouragement and leadership to the men with whom whom he came into contact. In private conversation, in council chamber and in convention he was a power, a force which had to be reckoned with. Had his fortunes, or what we so often regard as the accident of circumstances, carried him into public life he would have personified the best days of the republic. As it was he rose to the commanding position among the clergymen of New Haven and held it to the end. He met great demands and emergencies with that magnificent fearlessness and confidence, poise and self-restraint which one alone from a nature doubly endowed with spiritual and intellectual fire.

His long life was due to an iron constitution, which, like his convictions, stood like a rock against the assaults made upon it. He had more sorrows and grief to bear than fall to the unhappy lot of most men, but he met them with a courage and calm which revealed the great depth of his faith. He lived to bury every member of his immediate family, and yet as the shadows of the twilight settled upon him alone he continues his studies with the eagerness of youth and the enthusiasm of the scholar. There are those who can tell the sweet and patient story of his recent life of confinement in the library he loved so well, the thoughts which were uppermost in his mind, the different directions his investigations took, and the informal receptions of friends which were of frequent occurrence, and we sincerely hope the story will be told. There were few men like him, few who hurried in their presence so impressively the best conditions and beliefs of a mighty race of people. The consolation which his friends have is the recollection of years of intimacy. It was so great a privilege to have known Edwin Harwood that the natural sense of loss at his death will be swallowed up in the thankfulness that the association was prolonged as much as it was. He was indeed a royal prince in nature's great kingdom.

Edinburgh Sabbatarians Shocked.

A shock was given to the strict Sabbatarians of Edinburgh recently by the unexpected announcement by the Tramway company that they would run a full service of their tramcars on Sunday. It appears that the company to whom the corporation leased the tramways have been unable to work them at a profit, and the corporation took judgment against them for £400, under which they could enter into possession of the tramways.

Notice to this effect was given to the company, whereupon a meeting was at once held, and the view expressed that a profit could be made if the tramcars could be run on a Sunday. Without giving the corporation or the citizens time to raise objections, the company accordingly launched their announcement, and Sunday morning saw the strange sight in Edinburgh of the tramway service in full swing. The public seemed to enjoy the novelty, and the tramcars were well patronized. Denunciatory pulpit references were made, and an indignation meeting protested on the ground that the tramcars were run without the sanction of the council and citizens.—London Mail.

In the Interior.

First Farmer—I think our assemblyman represents his constituents purty well.

Secon1 Farmer—Yes. Every time the people in New York city want anythin' he's ag'in it.—Puck.

English Church Needlework

A handbook which is sure to find a hearty reception among women active in church work is Miss Maud R. Hall's English Church Needlework, a guide for workers and designers of frontals, burses, chalice veils, bookmarkers, pulpit and desk hangings, alms bags, altar linen, stoles, banners and copes—all the artistic embroideries which had a revival in England in the last century, in consequence of the romanticist movement in literature and art, and still more, of course, in connection with the great Oxford movement. Church needlework is not merely the concern of professional artists and artisans; the women of congregations, especially in smaller places, where the resources of the churches are not great, can here be of inestimable service. Miss Hall's book offers them full instructions, from the very beginning in the matter of material, designing and stitches, and, in addition, a series of designs, based upon

DESIGN BY SALISBURY DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR CHURCH NEEDLEWORK.

the best old models. English women were famous in the Middle Ages for their church needlework, "English embroideries" being mentioned more than once in the wills of the prelates of that time, bestowing their treasures upon their churches. As early as the middle of the thirteenth century, a Pope of Rome praised English needlework for the beauty and delicacy of its workmanship, and wrote to the abbots of the Cistercian order in that country ordering them to send him embroideries in gold.

The wars of the roses brought about a decline in the art of English church embroidery, but it was never utterly lost, being revived again early in the seventeenth century. Through the following century it languished, to take a new lease of life toward the middle of the last. Now, with materials and designs perfected by enthusiasts who were also artists, the art seems destined to reach a higher plane of perfection than ever before. Miss Hall certainly thinks so. "In these later days," she says, "and with the facilities offered for study and instruction, perfection in the art of church needlework can be attained. Much too, can be done, and is done, by those who, without making

DESIGN FOR A CHRISTMAS STOLE.

it their profession, have both time and taste for it. I have seen embroidery worked by amateurs equal in design and execution to any produced by the larger schools and warehouses, and I would suggest that in this way valuable help may be often given by those whom want of bodily strength, or other causes, prevent from giving more active assistance to church and parish. The main object to keep in view are simplicity of design and extreme care in execution. Patience, in church needlework more than in any other occupation, brings its own reward, and for interest and fascination embroidery has no peer."

Miss Hall's book is strictly technical, not historic. The magnificent drawings she gives are from remarkably fine specimens of the art, and may be followed confidently. Her directions are plain and easily followed. Altogether this is a very helpful book, well adapted to its purpose.

The illustrations given here are reproduced by the American publishers of the book, Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., says the New York Mail and Express.

EARLY ITALIAN FOURTEENTH CENTURY DESIGN.

A GOOD CHANGE.

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

The wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Hickmon Mills, Mo., has, with her husband been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

She says, "For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food in addition to my Postum Coffee. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts."

Husband is 72 years old and he was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never had coffee since.

I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it.'

I Will Cure You of
Rheumatism.
No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Seen and Heard in the Metropolis

At the table on an incoming liner on a recent trip, one of the first-cabin passengers found in an oyster one of the tiny seed pearls which look almost exactly like bird-shot. Apparently the formation of pearls was a mystery to him, for he examined the thing curiously, picked it up gingerly, and laid it on the tablecloth for further investigation. Now, it is a habit of cooks at sea to carry fish-hooks in their pockets, and on this trip, by a curious coincidence part of a small hook got caught in a piece of beefsteak that was served to this particular passenger. As soon as his knife encountered the hard object, he started, picked it out carefully, and laid it beside his other find on the cloth. Then he beckoned to the waiter and confidentially whispered in his ear: "I don't want to be impertinent," he said, "but would you mind telling me where you shoot your oysters and why you catch your steaks with a hook and line?"

The growth of the book market in America and the rapidly increasing number of fine special collections are matters of frequent comment. One interesting instance, typical of what is happening all over the country, has fallen under the observation of a well known New York bookseller. Some years ago a western man of considerable wealth began to place with the New York firm orders for books for his private library. At first he spent three or four hundred dollars a year, but as his interest in the collection and the means to gratify his taste increased, he gave larger and larger orders, until now his purchases through this one firm amount to thirty thousand dollars annually. Apparently he has made up his mind to spare no expenditure which is necessary in order to complete his collection.

An interesting feature of the incident is that this valuable collection will probably find its way ultimately into some public or semi-public library. Our college and town libraries have been repositories for many such important collections. The rapid increase of public libraries—due in part to the munificence of Mr. Carnegie—must act as a stimulus to collectors, who know that for generations after they have passed away their treasures will remain properly cared for and accessible to all who are qualified to use the books.

The case of the western book-buyer is matched by that of a southern bibliophile. The story about him is told by a young woman of this city—one of the few of her sex who are collectors in the true sense of the word. A summer or two ago she was visiting a famous English bindery, when the proprietor asked her if by chance she knew of a collection owned in a certain town in the south. "The case," said the binder, "is a peculiar one. Each spring I am sent to receive a rare and beautiful first edition, say of such a book as Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' Spenser's 'Faerie Quaene,' or Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with instructions to put on it the best binding and design for $34.45, $198.10, or whatever the sum might be.

"The fact that the cost of the binding was invariably reckoned down to the odd cent finally roused my curiosity. After considerable inquiry I found that my collector keeps the village store in a little town in your Carolinas, too small to appear on the ordinary map. On the first of every January he takes the amount of stock and determines his profits. Then he divides his gains for the year according to a certain ratio. Such a per cent he lays by for investment, such a per cent for the purchase of a general library, another portion for a rare first edition, and still another portion for the binding of the book he bought the year before.

"So he has gone on for a long time. I try to give him the best binding I can, at the very last cent. If his library contains—as I am told it does—forty or fifty volumes as carefully selected and bound as these which have passed through my hands, I have no hesitation in saying that this little collection must be—within its limitations—one of the finest in the world, well worth crossing the ocean to see. And there it is, in the house of the country store-keeper in a tiny village of the south."

This same English bookbinder is said once to have made an appropriate reply to a New York woman for whom he did some work. "I have no desire," she said, "to complain of your charges, but I am a little curious to know why your bill is so high when the binding is so severely simple, with so little work on it." "Madam," he answered, "the binding is a work of art, and I charge as much for what I leave undone as for what I do."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Close Resemblance.

"College sons are a good deal like some fountain pens," said the potato philosopher. "They are expensive, half the time broke, and when you put your dependence in them they fail to make a mark."—Chicago News.

LINCOLN AND THE CZAR

A New Story Bearing on Russia's Relations to Us in 1862.

A. S. Draper in Chicago Tribune.

Senator Harlan was from 1883 to 1886 presiding judge of the court of Alabama claims, the court which heard the individual claims against the Geneva award. I was also a member of that court, and had great pleasure and profit from intimate association with a really great man who possessed a rich mint of valuable inside information touching the war period; and who was not given to volubility.

Judge Harlan told me that President Lincoln had told him that just before Gen. Simon Cameron went to Russia as American minister in the early part of 1862 he was charged with a secret commission. He directed the minister, upon the presentation of his letters to the Russian chancellor in St. Petersburg to say that President Lincoln asked that the minister might have a personal and confidential interview with the czar; that if this was accorded, he should say to the czar that the President was troubled about the possibility of interference by England or France in behalf of the confederacy, and if the friendship of Russia was such as to justify the monarch in conveying confidentially, any intimation of his feelings and attitude in such a contingency, the President would be grateful; that the interview was accorded, the message was delivered and the answer was cordial and in about these words:

"The friendship of Russia for the United States has long continued, and is such as to justify the President's request. The reply of Russia is ready. You will convey to Mr. Lincoln my personal regards, and say that the danger of inteference by any European nation is exceedingly remote, but in that improbable contingency, or upon the appearance of real danger of it, the friendship of Russia for the United States will be made known in a decisive manner, which no other nation will be able to mistake."

This shows beyond a doubt that Mr. Lincoln, at least, had some very definite knowledge of the sealed orders which soon after led the Russian fleet to cast anchor off Sandy Hook and wait there through the months of the following summer.

A "LIFELIKE" PICTURE.

Apelles, the ancient Greek artist, is said to have painted a dish a fruit which had so natural an appearance that it attracted birds; but we have got so far beyond old Apelles that anybody who can paint or draw at all can make a picture of a hook or nail on which a key can be strung. This may be called a strong likeness, but, in reality, though the artist draws the hook, the key is drawn and supported by a powful magnet hidden behind the canvas or paper.

A minute dot having been made on the canvas to mark the position of the magnet the artist calls in his friends to witness his wonderful skill. Then, with a few bold strokes, he draws the picture of a hook and calmly hangs the key

on it, a steel key, of course, or a bunch of small keys on a steel ring, or any small iron or steel object with a hole in it, so that it may appear actually to hang from the hook. Instead of a hook a wooden peg or twig may be depicted.—New York Herald.

New Industries Mean More Taxes.

The truth is that we have reached such a state in this country as to make it a matter of regret whenever a new industry is started. For it invariably means a greater cost for the satisfaction of wants which were perfectly satisfied before. Indeed, such and "industry" is not an industry in any proper sense at all. It is simply a scheme for wasting wealth. —Indianapolis News.

Not Up to a Thinking Part.

Denver Republican.

The Milwaukee club women who refused to engage Clara Morris for a lecture, because she was once an actress, will probably never rise above thinking parts on the world's stage.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful follies, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1159 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

WORLD'S CHAMPION 4-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STALLION
DIRECTUM 2:05¼ World Famous in Breeding, Individual Performance and Early Speed of Colts. The Leading Sire for our "International Stock Food Farm" and valued at $100,000.00. Our Offer to us for beautiful horse Lithograph of Directum 2:05¼. It is printed in six brilliant colors and will be mailed Free.

We take "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our Five Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" means Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and make them Healthy and Vigorous. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It will make you extra money in Growing or Fattening Stock. Owing to the use of Stallions, by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing or Fattening Stock. Owing to the use of Stallions, by over 30,000 Dealers. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation, blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation, blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it makes a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs one cent a Day for One Cent. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs one cent a Day for One Cent. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by Leading Farmers, Stock Breeders, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It always pays to Feed the Best

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Col. Johnson's Mulatto Children.

Editor Blade—As to Col. Johnson's marrying a negro, will say that an old friend of mine, who died within the last year, told me that he had seen Johnson. Heard him speak, and voted for him; that one of his slaves had two daughters by Johnson, which girls he had seen many a time, and that they were known all over the country as "Johnson's yeller gals;" that he educated them, that they married white men, and that he gave each a good farm. The only denial I ever heard of his wife's being a negro was that he did not marry her for the laws of Kentucky did not allow a man to marry a negro.—J. W. Fe, West Grove, Ia.

The Day of Pentecost.

"On the day of Pentecost, Acts IV, it says men out of every nation under heaven were present to hear the gospel. Were the Jews the only nation there? If not, please explain the whole matter."—L. W. C., Kinston, N. C.

The phrase, "every nation under heaven, is an Orientalism. It is only a way of saying that men of all nations and nationalities were present on that occasion. The enumeration of different countries represented is given in verses 9 to 11, inclusive. The scriptures are full of similar Orientalisms.

The Isthmian Canal.

"Why will locks be required in the proposed Isthmian canal? Is not the water level the same on both sides? Why not cut the canal through, and let the water take its level from ocean to ocean?"—A. L. R., Galveston, Ind.

Locks will be required, because it is much cheaper to build locks than it is to dig out the millions on millions of cubic feet of rock and earth which would be necessary to make a sea-level canal. It would take double or triple as much money to make a sea-level canal at Panama as a canal with docks; while at Nicaragua a sea-level canal is impossible, because the canal would be 176 miles long, and would require such an enormous cut—fully 110 feet or two-thirds that distance. At Panama the summit level will be 103 feet high, and the length of the canal 46 miles.

Even with a sea-level canal, locks at each end would be a necessity, because of the tides. High tide does not occur on both sides of the isthmus at the same time, or there would be a difference of several feet in the levis at the two ends. Then, too, there are a necessity to guard against the effect of violent storms.

Moon's Phases.

"When the moon is old it has a curve and when it is new it has a curve. Why is it that when the moon is half full that the shadow strikes straight across—the earth being round?"—M. B., Cobb, Wis.

The shape of the earth has nothing to do with it. You seem to imagine that the dark portion of the moon is made so by the earth's shadow. This is not true. The shadow of the earth is thrown on the moon only in eclipses of the latter. The moonshine is the reflected rays of the sun. The entire half of the moon which is not shone upon is invisible, of course. At the time of new moon, the invisible side of the moon is toward us, all except the edge of the illuminated part which we see as a crescent. As the moon travels eastward in her monthly journey earound the earth, we see more and more of the illuminated half, until full moon, when we see all of it. Then the dark side begins to be turned toward us, and we see less and less of the illuminated side until it disappears entirely. Next comes new moon again, and so on. You will find this all clearly explained, with diagrams, in any school astronomy.

Infringement of Patent.

"What is considered an infringement on a patent? Suppose I make a machine that works on the same principle of the machine that is patented, but is altogether different in construction, is that an infringement?"—Subscriber, Onahaibor, O.

Infringement is the making of any machine or part of machine, or using a principle that has been patented. Your question cannot be answered definitely, without having before us the specifications of the patent on the machine. Sometimes the inventor claims only the method of reaching a certain result; sometimes he claims any method of reaching that result. As an instance of the latter, the basic linotype patent is for making a solid line of type, by any method whatever.

What Paul Meant.

"What meaning does the word 'long' have in 2d Cirinthians ix. 14. 'And by their prayer for you, which long after you for the exceeding grade of God in you?'"—A. B., Ealle, Ind.

In this chapter of his second letter to the Corinthians, Paul urged upon the members of the church at Corinth that they should give liberally to the mother church at Jerusalem. This church had among its members the disciples, and even a brother of the Lord. It practiced communism; that is, each gave, apparently, all he had to the community. The communistic plan seems to have been a failure, for here we have Paul exhorting the Christians at Corinth to contribute to the support of the community at Jerusalem. In this chapter he pleads, with much eloquence and ingenuity, for this "minister ing to the saints" in Jerusalem. His argument in verses 12 to 14 inclusive, is that the poor Christians in that city, experiencing the brotherly love of the Corinthian Christians, would praise and glorify God for bringing them to act so consistently with their professed subjection to the doctrines of Christ. And in verse 15, he says the "saints" in Jerusalem would glorify God by their prayers in behalf of their friends in Corinth, and would long to be acquainted with the latter, because of the brotherly love the Corinthians had exhibited toward them.

Standard Gauge Roads.

"Is there any railroad in the United States in operation at the present time known as a broad gauge? Please explain why the standard gauge was adopted for general use."—J. H. Evans, Colo.

As far as we are able to learn there is not a single mile of so-called broad gauge track left in this country. The 6-foot gauge was the widest ever used here and the only two the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie and Mississippi railroad. Just how the present standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches first came to be used is not known. It was, however, adopted and in use we know before ever a locomotive was built. The first railroads were small tram tracks, used in and about English coal mines. The rails were made flat and broad so that ordinary coal wagons could be hauled upon them. It is believed that the length of the axles of these ancient vehicles unwittingly decided for all time the standard gauge of railroads and this is how it happened. George Stephenson the inventor of the locomotive, was called upon by coal owners to operate on these primitive tracks. He fitted his locomotives to the tracks as he found them. His locomotives proving successful Stephenson was called on to build others for use elsewhere and seeing no reason to change it he went on using the 4 foot 8½ inch gauge with the result that all the early roads in England and America were built on this gauge. Before long civil engineers and builders began to vary from Stephenson's figures and roads were built varying in gauge from two to six feet. This, in England, led to Parliamentary action where a long and exhaustive struggled ended "The Battle of the Gauges" occurred, with the result that 4 feet 8½ inches, Stephenson's original figures were declared to be the most desirable and economical of all. In this country there was no government control of such matters and the builders of roads consulted their own tastes with the result that interchange of business economically was impossible. After the Union Pacific was built and largely on account of the fact that it was apparent that a uniform gauge was absolutely necessary and as a majority of the roads already built were of the 4 foot 8½ inch gauge that by force of necessity became the standard and this or the substantially similar "4-8" is now used by practically all roads in the country.

Missionary Baptists.

"Who was the founder of the Missionary Baptist church?"—Agnes Taylor, John Baptist church.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Many of Them Unnecessary. Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine Have Saved Many Women From the Surgeon's Knife.

Hospitals in our great cities are sad places to visit.

Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves.

Every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back. All these things are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb.

What a terrifying thought! these poor souls are lying there on those hospital beds awaiting a fearful operation.

Do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an examination and possible operation. Build up the female system, cure the derangements which have signified themselves by danger signals, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has saved thousands of women from the hospital. Read the letter here published with the full consent of the writer, and see how she escaped the knife by a faithful reliance on Mrs. Pinkham's advice and treatment by her medicines.

If in doubt write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for free advice; her experience covers twenty years.

Here is Proof, Undeniable Proof, That Many Operations May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—As I am a great sufferer of female trouble I thought I would write to you to see if you thought there was any positive help for me. I am very sore through my bowels, especially over the womb, and on the left side low down I will be taken with a dull sore pain, and in an hour will be so sore that I cannot move myself, and will have to be poulticed, and will be unable to walk for two or three weeks. I have a bad discharge at times. The doctor says I will have to go through an operation and have the left ovary removed. If you can help me let me hear from you soon."—MRS. M. G. SHIVELY, Upson, Wis. (Nov. 12, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you last fall in regard to my health, death would have been a welcome visitor to me, but I followed your advice and am now well. I had tried everything I could hear of, went to every doctor far and near, spent a great deal of money and received no benefit. At the time I wrote you I was saving up money to go to Chicago to have an operation upon the womb and ovaries which the doctor said unless I had I would die, but thanks to your remedies, I avoided this. I have taken eight bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, two of your Blood Purifier, and used four packages of Sanative, and am a well woman. I adviso every woman suffering as I did to take Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies."—MRS. M. G. SHIVELY, Upson, Wis. (March 20, 1901.)

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

White, of Virginia, in 1587, or Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, in 1621?"—C. S., Wildwood, Fla.

Governor John White could not have been the founder of the Baptist church in America in 1587, as the earliest organized Baptist church dates from 1610 or 1611. Roger Williams established a colony and set up a church at Providence in 1638. Here he preached until 1639, when he became convinced of the error of infant baptism, and decided to make a new departure. Eleven others joined him in his movement and all were rebaptized. This was undoubtedly the beginning of the Baptist church in America.

Extradition.

"Can a bigamist be extradited from Canada?"—H., Iowa.

A person can be extradited from Canada for any felony, and biganiy is considered a felony.

Artists of America.

"Will you please give me the names of some of the most noted artists of America, and their masterpieces?"—C. G. S., Bedford, Iowa.

No American painter has yet risen to the highest rank. Some have acquired considerable reputation and many have achieved excellence. Copley and West were the earliest. Stuart and Trumbull were historic painters of considerable skill. Thomas Cole was the greatest of the early landscape artists. Wm. Morris Hunt, Robert Wylie and R. H. Fuller were early artists of what is known as the modern school. Whistler, F. D. Millet, Edwin Abbey and Wm. H. Beard are some of the best living artists. It would take up too much space to give a list of paintings.

Marine Boilers.

"Are the boilers on ocean steamers horizontal or upright?"—H. L. W., Nokomis, Ill.

The boilers of most ocean steamers are horizontal. There is a new type of boiler coming into use, known as the water-tube boiler, in which the tubes are neither upright nor horizontal, but inclined.

Formation of Ice.

Editor Question Bureau:—In The Blade of January 9, H. G. M., of Bright, Texas, asks as to the freezing of ice, which was answered very satisfactorily; but as I have sen this question asked before, and have heard it discussed by several, will say that from observation both theories are correct. In the southern middle states, where it is not very cold, and the streams run slowly, the ice forms at the top first; but in this country, where it is very cold, with rapid running ice it forms all around the edges and at the bottom first, and may rise as much ice, but never forms a smooth surface. But, if it continues cold, the ice at the bottom never lets go, but continues to freeze until the stream is frozen solid. By this means you will very often in this country see a very beautiful frozen water fall.—J. T., Hilgard, Ore.

Webster's Speller.

The editor most heartily thanks the many friends who sent copies of the fable from Webster's Speller. One sent us the leaf containing it from the old American Spelling Book of Noah Webster; another sent the leaf from the Elementary Spelling Book, a revision of the former, by Wm. G. Webster. Neatly all of the words that in both books were of no use to the spellers; they had sent the entire book to The Blade. The table is as follows:

FABLE IV—THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which, he said, had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparations." "This is a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and will not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return. It is no more than justice, quoth the farmer, to be sure; but what did I say—mistaken! is your bull that has killed one of my oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair, and if—"And if!" said the farmer, "the business I find would have been concluded without an if, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

No one seems to know the author of this fable. It may have been Noah Webster himself, though one friend suggests that in Aesop's Fables is to be found a story of the same character.

Pom-Pom Guns.

"Will you tell me what a pom-pom is? I used to see it mentioned in the early days of the Boer war."—Y. H. L., Elkhart, Ind.

The pom-pom is a nickname for the rapid-fire gun, which carries a 1-pound ball. They are automatic loaders, and when in action the rapid shots are supposed to sound like "pom-pom-pom-pom," etc. Hence the silly name, which is about as childish as talking to a little one about "choo-choo cars."

Were Not Greenbacks.

"Your issue of the 16th says that all greenbacks issued by the government depreciated the same. I do not contradict the statement. The first issue of greenbacks, I think, were called demand notes. I well remember they brought a premium, the same as gold, as long as they were in circulation. Brokers paid the same for them as for gold. I did a small business in the line and paid later government issues for gold. Please answer why these notes were worth a premium."—W. N. K., Conneaut, O.

The demand notes were not "greenbacks." The latter word does not mean a note with its back printed in green ink, but means a legal tender note issued by the government, payable at its pleasure." Greenbacks are not receivable for customs duties, and are reissued after being paid into the treasury.

The demand notes were not legal tenders; they were receivable for customs duties; they were payable "on demand" of the holder, whence their name; and they were cancelled as fast as they were paid into the treasury. The reason they were at a premium as gold was that they were equivalent to gold in the payment of customs.

The Three-Cent Coin.

"Will you please inform me through the Question Bureau if there was ever a silver three-cent coin, and, if so, was it of the same value in silver as the larger silver coins?"—A. S. O., West Overton, Pennsylvania.

Yes, there was such a coin. When letter postage was reduced to three cents, Judge Emery D. Potter, of Toledo, then member of congress from this district, believed a coin of that denomination would be a public convenience, and introduced a bill authorizing it, which became a law March 3, 1851. Their coinage was discontinued by the act of Feb. 12, 1873. There were coined of them a total value of $1,822,000. The original weight was 12½ grains, .750 fine, but this was changed, by the coinage act of 1853, to 11.52 grains, .900 fine.

The Sultana Disaster.

"At the close of the civil war, the boiler of a steamboat exploded killing a great many soldiers, some of the Indiana soldiers also. Please give particulars, if you can."—B. T. B., Westbopo, Mo.

This undoubtedly refers to the steamboat Sultana, which left Vicksburg with 1,900 Union soldiers just released from Southern prisons. There were on the boat about 300 others, including the crew. On April 27, 1865, when a few miles above Memphis, Tenn., the boilers expioded and the boat burned and sank. About 1,500 people, most of them soldiers, lost their lives in this disaster.

Gen. Franz Sigel.

"I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years, while living in Toledo and the twenty years I lived in Indiana. I regard The Blade as one of the best family papers in America. The other evening a bunch of old ex-soldiers were war, fighting their battles over, and finally launched on the war record of Gen. Sigel. An old vet contended that Gen. Sigel was no commissioned general (by our government) in the civil war, and that he held no particular command in our army, for the reason that he was a deserter from his native country (Germany). It is my understanding that General Sigel was the commander of the Eleventh Corps at one time, General Howard commanding it afterwards. Will you kindly give us his biography and war record?"—J. E. G., Mt. Etna, Ind.

Gen. Franz Sigel was born in Baden in 1824, and graduated from the military school at Carlsruhe in 1843. He resigned from the army in 1847, after a duel in which he killed his antagonist. When the Baden revolution began in February, 1848, he joined the movement. He led 4,000 volunteers against Freiburg, but was defeated, and escaped to Switzerland. When the insurrection of May, 1849, broke out, he returned to Baden. He distinguished himself on the field, but with the collapse of the attempt he fled again to Switzerland. He went to England, and in 1852 sailed for New York. He married a daughter of Rudolf Dulon, and taught in the latter's school till 1858, when he was called to St. Louis as a teacher in a German institute. At the beginning of the civil war, he organized a regiment of infantry and a battery. In 1861 he took part in all the fighting in Missouri, and was commissioned a brigadier general, to date from May 17, 1861. He had command of the right wing of the army at Pea Ridge, and gained that battle. He was therefore made a major general, his commission dating from March 21, 1862, and was placed in command at Harper's Ferry. He was in the movement against Stonewall Jackson at Winchester. When Gen. Pope was placed in command of the Army of Virginia, Sigel was in command of the 1st Corps, and took part in the engagements from Cedar Creek to Bull Run. He was afterward placed in command of the 11th Corps. Failing health compelled him to ask leave of absence, and Gen. Howard succeeded him. In June, 1863, he took command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania, and organized a corps of 10,000 men to aid in repelling Lee's invasion. In February, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the command of the department of West Virginia. He was defeated by Gen. John C. Breckinridge, at New Market, was relieved, and in June put in command of Harper's Ferry. He was relieved of this command, and went to Bethlehem, Pa., to recruit his health. He resigned his commission May 4, 1865. He was not a deserter from the German army, and he held continuous commissions from early in 1861 to 1865 in the Union army.

Did Not Kill Tecumseh.

Editor Blade:—In the Weekly Blade of January 16 I see in the answer to a question asked by W. L. T., Boon, N. C., about Richard M. Johnson, a statement that said Johnson was the slayer of Tecumseh. I wish to correct this statement. I know that in the histories of that war Johnson was always pictured on a big horse, shooting with a horse pistol at an Indian with a tomahawk in one hand and something in the other, I have forgotten what, with both arms raised, falling over backwards. Some thirty-five years ago I was acquainted with a man in Missouri, a pensioner, who claimed to have been a member of Johnson's regiment, and was in that battle. In the immediate neighborhood where Tecumseh was killed. He said that the colonel was not at that part of the regiment when the death of the Indian happened, but was at the head of his command. The man I speak of was a Kentuckian named Fulcher. His company was near the extreme left of the regiment. Tecumseh could be heard during the fight, moving up and down his lines, giving commands and encouraging his warriors. He had a very musical voice, clear and shrill, and could be heard above all the noise of the battle. He was several times in front of the place where Fulcher stood, and whenever his voice was heard in the neighborhood, their fire was directed in that direction, the smoke being so dense that no one could be seen. All of a sudden his voice was hushed, and soon the warriors began to fall back. Our troops immediately advanced, and soon found the chief lying on his face, with several bullet-holes through his body. The captain of the company placed a guard over the body to protect it from vandalism, while our forces pursued the fleeing savages. Fulcher said that Johnson was not present there, and did not know of the death of the chief till the pursuit was over. He knew this because he was on the ground, and among the first who saw the dead chief, and no one knew who killed him.—C. B., Bellevue, Neb.

We are aware that Col. Johnson himself never claimed to have killed Tecumseh. It was said that he killed a large and powerful Indian in hand-to-hand combat, but it was never shown that the Indian was Tecumseh.

Mt. Sinai.

J. A. W., Garner, N. C.: If you will take a school geography, and turn to the map of Africa, you will note that at its northern end the Red Sea is divided into two gulfs. The western is the Gulf of Suez, the eastern the Gulf of Akabah. The former is about 150 miles long, the latter 100 miles. The area between them is the peninsula of Sinai. It is a region of mountains, rocks, and sandy deserts, with very little water. It never had any inhabitants but wandering Arab tribes, because the land is desert, and can not be cultivated. It never had any cities. It is part of Egypt, and under the rule of the Khedive. The highest mountain in the peninsula is Um Shaumer, 8,300 feet. Which peak is the Mt. Sinai is not certainly known, there being three different mountains which have been claimed to be it.

Miscellaneous.

W. F., Rutland, Ill.: We do not know.

J. H. P., Pokeberry, Tenn.: We have no idea how it could be done.

E. H., Leslie, Mich.: Seth Low is a Republican of a somewhat independent type.

C. E. R., Oberlin, O.: The story of that big cave near Bellefontaine, O., appears to be fake.

C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.: The rate of taxation is fixed by state law. Ask your county treasurer.

T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.: There being no national statistics on the subject, no one can tell.

C. M. S., Salisbury, Pa.: Write a letter to your congressman, stating what you desire, and ask his aid.

Dexter, Harbor Springs, Mich.: Politics cuts no figure in appointments to office in the classified civil service.

R. M. C., Henrietta, Mich.: It is a queer hodge podge of Brahminical belief mixed up with a lot of fancies of its tinder.

F. K., Hogg, W. Va.: None of those charged with complicity in the Goebel murder case fled to New York state. So that story is settled.

R. W., New Rochester, O.: To explain the banking systems of the United States and other nations would require a book. We have not the space.

W. G. P., Petersburg, Tenn.: Read Genesis i, 26 to 31; then Genesis iii, 15 to 24, and you will know all that any one does about the answer to your question.

J. H., Ballew, N. C.: A convent is, first, a religious body of women; second, the house occupied by such a body. As the nuns have no rules, we know nothing about them.

A. P., Way, O.: Since the organization of the government under the constitution, the department of state has had no other name. It is the department of the government which has charge of our relations with foreign governments.

A. K. B., Rock Cave, W. Va.: Any comparison of the Roman Empire with the United States would be necessarily misleading and erroneous, because of the radical difference of the two civilizations in every particular.

S. R., Bondurant, Iowa: We have not a copy of the Grout bill; but it aims to stop the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine by requiring it to be sold uncolored. This provision is bitterly opposed on the ground that nearly all first-class butter is colored, and if that is allowed it is rank injustice not to allow imitation butter to be colored.

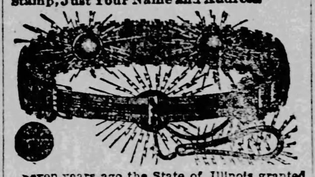
H. W., Pella, Iowa: There are frequent newspaper accounts of skunk farms, on which the animals are raised for their skins, and we have no doubt this is the case. We do not know the exact location of any, however. The only way to gain information about skunk-raising is to find where one of these farms is located, and visit it.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."
Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send you the tablets by mail, postpaid. When sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 24 inches high and can wear baby's clothes. Dollie has an indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address
NATIONAL MEDICINE CO.
Doll Dept. 37 A, New Haven, Conn

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.



Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

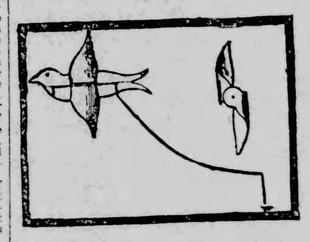
This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. You have only to write to the Physicians' Institute and one of these belts will be sent you absolutely free. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to The Physicians' Institute, 2185 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

MECHANICAL FLYINGBIRD

John Ruskin said once that scientists, with all their learning, had never been able to discover the exact manner in which a bird flies, but the inventor of the toy shown in the accompanying picture seems to have learned at least something of the secret.

The toy is a mechanical bird and consists of a headpiece, a tailpiece, a connecting member uniting them and a body, which is composed of a cylinder provided with wings. The head and tail are united by wires and the cylinder is fashioned so that it can rotate on that portion of the toy which connects the head and tail. To the wire is also attached a weight and from this hangs a cord.

A good deal of amusement, it is claimed, can be obtained from a bird of this kind, as, owing to its construction, it can do many wonderful things which the ordinary bird hitherto fashioned for the delight of little children at Christmas can never dream of doing. This bird has "regular" wings, and the least imaginative person can see that, thanks to the rotary cylinders, it will be able to make good use of them.—New York Herald.

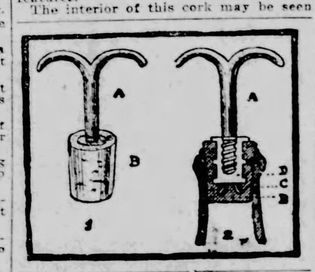


Stops the Cough and works off the cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

CORK FITS ANY BOTTLE.

Useful as the ordinary cork is, it has many disadvantages, and for this reason a European inventor has fashioned one which is said by those who have examined and tested it to have many excellent features.

The interior of this cork may be seen



in the accompanying pictures, is furnished with a sort of cup (B), which is made of metal and is threaded for a screw. Moreover, from the bottom of the cup project two inclined rods (C). The cork is placed in a bottle in the usual manner and can easily be driven home.

In order to uncork such a bottle, however, one must use the corkscrew (A) shown in the picture, since it exactly fits the threads in the cup, and thus can easily draw out the cork.

A cork of this kind may be used with a bottle of any size, and will last for an indefinite time. It is especially adapted for bottles containing costly wines and liquors, as well as for those containing dangerous liquids, since no one can draw it out without using the special corkscrew.—New York Herald.

Notes for a Remnant Hunter.

A great lace year lies before us, and every use may be found for lengths of lace to finish fichus, collars, blouses and fronts out of, or small lengths, if of a bold and adaptable pattern, can be easily converted into effective applique trimmings by means of a satin or panne foundation being laid underneath, the unimportant points of the lace being cut away, and the larger pattern emphasized by gold cord or delicate embroidery, thus securing it to the foundation.

Tambour lace, Irish crochet, Carrickmacross and all kinds of lace which have the new wide-meshed or filet grounds, as well as the fine embroideries on mull in muslin, are to be sought after on the remnant counter, for a use will be found for them all during the coming summer, not to speak of their immediate utility.

All scraps and pieces of Oriental or Japanese embroidery, or any of those delightful strips of handworked garlands of flowers, should not be passed over, for their employment, both by dressmakers and tailors, is on the increase for vests, revers, cuffs and waistbands.

Ornamental ribbons, in broaded and chine designs, especially those which are stiffened by interweavings of gold or silver thread, and those gauze makes, with embroideries or printed designs upon them, form another noteworthy item in sale purchases, for ribbons are to figure extensively on our dresses in the immediate future, long lengths being used for sashes, whilst short remnants come in narrow waistcoats or vests down the center of bodices.

Thrift.

Mabel (who has just concluded a bargain for a fowl)—Then I'll tell mother you'll kill it and send it up to-night.

Mrs. Macfarlane—Na, na, I'll no kill it till the morn. I'm thinkin' it's goin' to lay an egg this evenin'.—Punch.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for February 9. The Sin of Lying. Acts iv.32 to viii. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONNECTING LINKS.—Dismissed by the council with a threat hanging over their heads, as related in last lesson, Peter and John returned to the other disciples and reported what had occurred. The intelligence was received with much rejoicing. All felt that their enemies were defeated and that the way was open for yet greater success. It was evident, however, that courage was needed to meet the persecutions that must follow—the issue had been drawn and neither party could retire from the approaching conflict. Hence those who were assembled took themselves to prayer. (Acts iv.23-31) and earnest pleadings were offered for Divine support. That was a notable meeting, characterized by intense feeling and strong faith. And God answered by physical signs and by the outpouring of Holy Ghost, with which all were filled. As a consequence they were able to speak with boldness.

CHURCH UNITY.—(Verses 32 to 35.) The church at that time was in excellent spiritual condition. The multitude of the laity, then numbering five thousand, were of one heart and one soul. Among them there were many influences tending to produce such a state—the common faith and hope, the simplicity of worship, the recent successes, the feeling of mutual dependence, and, we may finish, the fact of persecution. Separated from the Jewish church by the opposition awakened, they clung the more earnestly together. There was really nothing to disturb this unity. The church was too young to have places of honor and profit for which some might strive. Learned men had not yet begun their disputes about doctrine. The apostles with much assurance gave testimony concerning the resurrection of Jesus, the cardinal truth, and this caused all disciples to rejoice as members of one great brotherhood.

COMMON GOODS.—(Verses 34 to 37.) This spiritual unity found expression in secular matters. It completely broke down the love of personal property which is universal, so that no one claimed to own anything in his own name and right. What each had, whether by descent or earning, was counted as belonging to all. Out of a common store the needs of the congregation were supplied. Houses and lands were sold and the proceeds were offered for the general good. (Acts iv.34.) This was done without any spiritual direction, even in the face of that wholesome teaching on which society rests. (Ex xx 9.) It was an extreme outcome of brotherly love and of religious devotion. Among those who thus generously consecrated their wealth was Barnabas, formerly of Cyprus, who afterward became a zealous missionary. (Acts viii.2.) The mention of this good man here prepares for the account of his consecration ten years later.

FEIGNED CHARITY.—(Verses 1 and 2.) Many people desire to be thought better than they are; to receive credit for virtues which they do not possess. This is an ugly form of spiritual pride. Such persons, unable or unwilling to conform to the practices of their associates, are more unwilling to meet the feared criticism which may arise through failure to conform. They, therefore, resort to deception. This was the course pursued by Ananias, a member of the church, at the time when, under the promptings of love for each other and for the cause of Christ, the people had cast their all into the hands of the apostles. Ananias sold a piece of property, retained a part of the price for himself and brought the remainder, pretending that he had given all. He expected in this way to receive the plaudits of his brethren, as a liberal and devoted follower of Christ—one who was allowed to be reckoned among the saints who were by their worldly means advancing the interests of the church. Of course, he had no thought of detection.

DESERVED REBUKE.—(Verses 3 and 4.) But Peter knew the facts in the case of Ananias. Whether by that peculiar insight which enables a holy man to discern the thoughts of the ungodly, or by conjecture as to the value of the property sold, or by the report of some who knew, or by revelation of God's spirit, the narrative says nothing of the source of the information. And Peter confronted and rebuked the offender. He assumed that Ananias had been in the power of Satan (Luke xxii.3) and declared that in keeping back part of the price he had lied against the Holy Ghost—a most fearful charge. But the apostle raised a question as to the reason for this terrible deed, designed to awaken reflection and move the conscience. Peter proceeded to show the guilty man that there was no good reason for such a falsehood. The property was his own and the proceeds of the sale also. He was under no obligation to give it to the church. There was no rule which he had to obey. Every such bequest was voluntary on the part of those who made it.

SPEEDY JUDGMENT.—(Verses 5 and 6.)—The words of Peter were scarcely spoken when the hypocritical Ananias fell down in the place where he was standing and instantly expired, and the young men bore him away for burial. This sudden death may have resulted from one of several causes or from these causes combined. The mortification experienced by this public exposure must have been very great to a man who had sought in this way the good opinion of his associates, and the conscience may have made stern and earnest accusation against sin, so enormous and under the circumstances so unpardonable. These two influences would produce a tremendous shock upon the nervous system, and heart failure might result. It is quite probable that there was a direct divine infliction, as in the case of Aaron's sons (Lev. x.2), so that the death was simultaneous after the sentence and penalty of the Almighty, a judgment against sin.

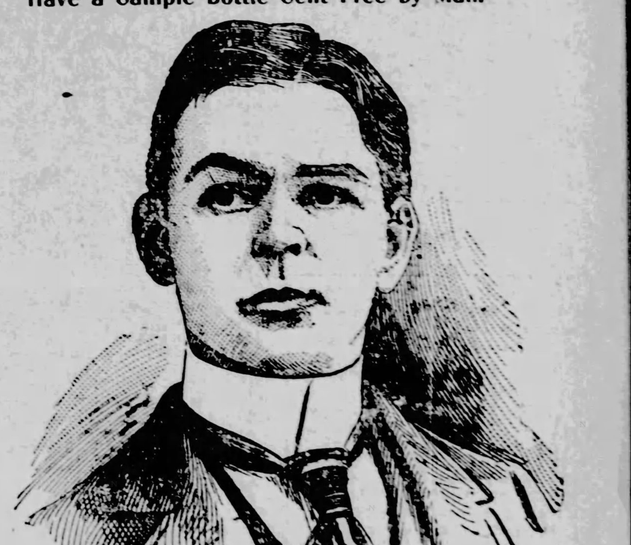
GUILTY PARTNER (Verses 7-10).—Generally a man's wife restrains him from evil. As it is not her ordinary part to initiate a course of action, she is a better judge of its moral quality, and is believed to be more conscientious, less liable to those temptations that blind one to the consequences of deeds. But in this instance Sapphira was involved with her husband. It may be she was the more guilty of the two, that she cared more for the expected commendation which their gift would secure. Three hours after Ananias was carried out she stood before Peter. The question was asked whether the land was sold at the price first stated, giving opportunity for truth, for penitence and confession. Her affirmation showed a fixed purpose to falsify. The reprimand of Peter (Matt. iv.7) followed by his prediction sealed her fate. Instant death like that of her husband and speedy burial closed the scene. Two narratives of Ananias and Sapphira, were stricken from the church roll.

GOOD RESULT (Verse 11).—It may be thought by some, it has been so declared that the punishment of these two persons was demanded by the nature of their offense, that the punishment was hasty and extreme. That view must be abandoned by all who consider that the deed was done under the excitement of the hour or under the hand of God, that in either case it was the result of their own wicked doing. Their removal from the church by this method at this time had a very salutary influence in favor of righteousness. It is possible that the company of believers would be too greatly anxious for fellowship, too little concerned about the sanctities of religion. The action of these two indicates a tendency in that direction which needed to be checked. It is expressly stated that great fear or reverence came upon all. A sense of the supernatural (Acts iv.42) was produced, and prompt and quick-en the ideal of church life. This congregation is not a human organism but a Divine organism (Matt. xvi.18).

CLOSING THOUGHTS.—The title of our lesson, The Sin of Lying, given by the international committee, is not quite appropriate. Falsehood is indeed a great sin, and truthfulness is a virtue to be praised and cultivated. But this passage has a broader reference than the mere condemnation of the spirit and act of lying, as the topic would indicate. There is mixed up with it the abuse of church privileges, the hypocrisy which assumes without right a form of benevolence, the attempt to deceive the servants of the church, the injection of virus into the veins of a holy body, the corruption of the channels along which the Holy Ghost moves, the mingling of selfishness and pride with professed loyalty to Christ and his people. Any lie is bad enough. One that carries with it poison and death to thousands of others is a gigantic crime.

WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID

To Prove what the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



W. F. Lohnes, a prominent business man of Springfield, Ohio, writes the following strong endorsement of the great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, to the Editor of the Springfield, Ohio, Republic:

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1901.

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time, and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement in my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too much in praise of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

48½ West High Street. W. F. Lohnes.
(W. F. Lohnes.)

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

AN ELECTRIC EXERCISER.

In the accompanying picture is shown a novelty in apparatus for the exercise of the muscles, combining the application of the electric current with the handling of Indian clubs or dumb-bells. The inventor claims that the application of electricity to the body and muscles while

exercising with the clubs or dumb-bells will be found of great advantage, in that the current acts on the muscles while in motion, and thus tends to counteract for the weariness produced by the vigorous handling of the exercising devices. The apparatus comprises an induction coil and battery contained in a case secured to the body by a belt, with wires leading to the clubs for connection with the metallic tubes forming the grips or handles. The wires are of sufficient length to permit the free use of the apparat

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

FRIENDS ACROSS THE SEA.

When Wilhelm the Sudden made up his mind to display his friendship for the United States, by sending Prince Henry over to visit us, it flurried the cabinets of the other European powers. Especially was this the case in London. Great Britain's political position has long been what Lord Salisbury, in grandiose phrase, once called "splendid isolation." And she has worked the friendship she has exhibited toward us during the Spanish war, and the reciprocal kindly feeling on our part, for all they were worth.

So, to discount the possible effect of the Kaiser's overtures to the United States, a question was asked in Parliament as to the advances made to England to join in an European remonstrance that could be in effect a threat against us if we proceeded to wage war upon Spain. The reply was to the effect that such overtures had been made and that Great Britain, by refusing to join the proposed movement, caused its abandonment.

This has brought out a chorus of objection from the other parties to this supposed combination. Germany disavows any share therein; France says that it was not Great Britain's but Russia's refusal that ended the project; and all that has been definitely ascertained was that the proposition emanated from Austria, and was prompted by dynastic reasons—the Queen Regent of Spain being an Austrian princess.

The gratifying thing to Americans is the evident eagerness of the great nations of Europe to cultivate the esteem and good will of the United States. We care but little what the disposition of Europe was to us in the early days of 1898, but we do care what it is now. This anxiety for our friendship shows that American good will is a valuable political asset in Europe. It was not so until the Spanish war showed the real power of the hitherto sleeping giant beyond the Atlantic. All Americans are glad to have the world-powers competing for our friendship; but it is not necessary that we should pick an especial friend out of the bunch. We can have kindly feelings for England, cordiality for Germany, and friendship for all others at the same time.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

The bitter antagonism of the Filipino people to the friars, born of their exactions and tyranny, was the prime cause of the rebellion there against Spanish authority. When Aguinaldo accepted $400,000 to leave the islands, in the negotiations at Biac-na-bato, it was one of the conditions that the Spanish government should remove the causes of irritation. It has been generally supposed by the American people that the insurrection was for Filipino independence, but it was not. It was an outbreak against the friars, and the matter of independence did not come up with Aguinaldo and the Hong Kong junta until Dewey had smashed the power of Spain.

The United States must get rid of the friars, for the sake of the Filipinos themselves. The people are all devout Catholics, and do not array themselves against the church, but against the monastic orders. The only serious problem in the matter is the fact that these orders hold large tracts of valuable agricultural lands, which they lease to the natives; and their exactions on those tenants were one of the main causes of discontent.

Governor Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine commission advise, and Secretary Root joins in the recommendation, that the titles of the friars be bought by the government at a fair valuation, and that the land then be sold to the people at a nominal price. This is a just and wise policy. It is understood that the Catholic authorities in the islands and at Rome will be satisfied with it, for they understand fully that the antagonism of the Filipinos to these religious orders can not be overcome, and that the latter must go. Already large classes of priests are in training in the United States, it is said, to replace the obnoxious friars, and work in harmony with the native priests. It will cost about $6,000,000 to purchase the lands, and the sooner Congress authorizes the commission to expend this, the sooner will peaceable conditions prevail in the islands.

A CHINESE ARGUMENT.

Every Senator and Representative in Congress, and all the leading newspapers of the country, have received copies of an anonymous pamphlet arguing against the re-enactment of the Geary law excluding Chinese from the United States. The question at Washington is, who paid for it? And public opinion attributes its authorship to the versatile Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang. This judgment is based on the similarity between the phraseology and line of argument of the pamphlet and those used on various occasions by the minister. If this surmise be correct, he has been guilty of a very grave breach of official decorum. However, Mr. Wu stands in a class by himself at Washington. His most serious breaks are treated indulgently, and he is looked upon more as an overgrown child than anything else.

Gen. Miles and Admiral Schley declare they are not candidates for the Presidency. These statements will no doubt cause Billy Bryan to think there may be another chance for him.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

Senator Depew has been giving his views on the significance of the visit of Emperor Wilhelm's brother to the United States. He agrees with the generally-accepted idea that the German Emperor, in asking the daughter of the President to christen the royal yacht, and in sending his brother, simply gave courteous evidence of his desire to show the world that the relations between his government and that of the United States are of the most friendly nature, and that the Venezuelan trouble is not a matter of international friction.

But the New York senator believes the visit of Prince Henry goes farther than this. He considers the German Emperor the ablest statesman in Europe, and that, through his brother, he "wishes to secure, if possible, and at first hand, a more concrete definition of our Monroe doctrine than has yet been vouchsafed to the world." The Venezuelan matter is perplexing, because of the absolute defiance of Germany by President Castro. If Germany proceeds to attempt debt-collection by force, the process may eventually involve an armed invasion of Venezuela by German troops, with the possibility that the German troops may have to meet an elusive guerilla warfare—in short, that Germany will be in the same situation as the British are with regard to the Boers. Indeed, Castro has declared as much.

Germany may be waiting to ascertain the outcome of the revolution against Castro which has begun, in the hope that his overthrow, if it happens, will bring into power some one who will take a more reasonable view of the obligations of Venezuela to its German creditors. Or the waiting may be to ascertain exactly the definition of the Monroe doctrine upon which the President will insist, before beginning an active campaign, which might, at some unexpected turn, put Germany in a position that would cause our interference.

Senator Depew presumes that the Emperor feels that if his brother shall have a confidential and non-official talk with President Roosevelt, a better understanding will be reached, and the possibility of international complications over the Monroe doctrine be avoided. If this be the real purport of the Prince's visit, it will probably be successful. There does not seem to be any reason why President Roosevelt should not frankly state his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and tell how far he deems it proper for an European country to go in collecting debts and settling other matters in dispute which may arise with the other republics of the American continent.

The senator also believes that the Emperor sincerely desires the friendship of the United States. This is eminently pleasing to the people of this country, who desire our traditional foreign policy maintained—peace with all nations, alliances with none. Prince Henry will receive a most cordial welcome here, and whatever the ulterior purpose of his visit, so long as the mission is one of peace and friendship neither he nor the Kaiser will have any cause of complaint.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

The annual report of the interstate commerce commission contains much that is important, yet little that is new. That is, it recites facts already familiar to the reading public, and repeats its former recommendations for radical amendments to the interstate commerce act. Especially is it urged that the statute shall be strengthened, so that the commission shall have power to enforce its findings.

This agrees with what President Roosevelt said in his recent message to Congress: "The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so, and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end." The President concluded with these words: "The subject is one of great importance, and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress."

The report also calls attention to the new phase of the relations between railroads and shippers, caused by the gigantic industrial combinations. Many of these have such an enormous aggregate amount of transportation to offer to the railways that the latter are at their mercy when they demand rebates. This was fully illustrated in the recent investigations made by the commission into the movement of packing-house products and of grain and flour. It was found that the leading traffic officials of the great railway lines are deliberately violating the law of the land, and agreeing with one another to do so; and that they destroy vouchers, and manipulate their books to remove all evidence of these violations. The commission therefore recommends that the law shall be so amended that railway managers can obey it without risk of sacrificing their property. Then the report adds:

But we also believe that the application of this remedy is fraught with certain dangers, and that it should not be applied unless the public is fully protected against those consequences, and that the public as well as the railways, and even more than the railways, requires at the present time adequate protection; that in view of those great combinations which have been formed and are now forming, by which railway competition, which up to the present theory of this law is greatly relied upon to secure just and reasonable rates and facilities, will be largely eliminated, some method should be provided by which the government can exercise in fact that control over railway rates and operations which courts without number have asserted that it possesses and which many persons suppose that it now exerts. All this has been said in previous reports, and nothing could be added by repetition of it here. The commission believes to-day, as it has in the past, that this whole law should be reviewed upon some correct theory and some workable basis.

It is the duty of Congress to give heed to these recommendations, backed, as they are, by many great trade organizations, by formal resolutions of a number of state legislatures, and from many other influential and interested sources. The especial points asked of Congress are that it shall enact appropriate and essential legislation to forbid the charge or receipts of unreasonable or greater compensation for the transportation of passengers or other property over a shorter than a longer haul; provide for the proper and more satisfactory posting and publication of tariffs showing the rates, fares, terminal charges and joint rates charged for interstate transportation, as well within our borders as beyond them, and to more fully and specifically declare against unjust discriminations, rebates and other devices that would avoid the published rates and schedules and to penalize such offenses; to clothe the interstate commerce commission with power and authority to fix maximum and differential charges when its judgments need to be so perfected.

PANAMA PREFERRED.

The isthmian canal commission has made its supplementary report on the two canal routes; and, as everybody expected, it is in favor of the Panama route, now that the canal company has reduced its price from 109 million dollars to 40 millions. The original report deemed the Panama route the more feasible, but reported in favor of Nicaragua solely because the first cost would be less. At the cut-rate price now asked, the Panama route is preferred, for the following reasons:

The Panama route is shorter by 134 miles.

The time of canal passage by Panama is shorter by 30 hours.

Panama costs $5,000,000 less to complete and $1,300,000 per year less to operate than Nicaragua.

The purchase price of Panama includes a complete railway along its banks. None on the Nicaraguan route.

Two fine harbors are acquired with Panama. Two would have to be made at great cost in Nicaragua.

Panama is exempt from earthquakes; Nicaragua is in an earthquake region.

Annual rainfall at Panama, 93 inches; at Nicaragua, 256 inches.

The one thing yet to be determined is whether Colombia will grant the right of way in perpetuity, as Costa Rica and Nicaragua stand ready to do. The whole matter will be thoroughly discussed, and no doubt the final action will be justified by the event. What the American people demand is the canal. They care little which route is taken, so that it is the cheapest and best—for the best is always cheapest.

CUBAN SUGAR QUESTION.

The Cubans point out that their Spanish market for sugar is gone, and that they must look to the United States for a market. Therefore they ask reciprocity; that we admit their sugar at a low rate, in return for which foodstuffs and machinery from the United States will receive similar concessions. The American club at Havana has cabled to Speaker Henderson that American interests in the island amount to $80,000,000, and that they need help; that reciprocity would open Cuban markets so as to increase the sales of American manufactured goods there by $30,000,000 within a year.

But the American sugar growers—cane and beet—are fighting any reduction of the sugar duties, even though such reciprocity would enormously increase our exports to Cuba. Let us look at the figures. Our cane plantations in the South last year produced 275,000 tons of sugar, and the beet production of Northern farmers was 76,850 tons. Besides this 321,000 tons came from Hawaii and 80,000 tons from Porto Rico, all cane sugar, and free of duty. Cuba produced last year 630,000 tons of cane sugar. Our imports of sugar for the year 1900 was 1,950,014 tons. Suppose we took all of Cuba's product, there is still a deficit of over 567,000 tons which would have to be supplied by imports from Europe or other foreign countries. It really does not seem that any serious injury would be done to our sugar-raising industry by a reciprocal trade arrangement with Cuba.

OHIO'S TAX PROBLEM.

The taxation bills already dropped into the hopper at Columbus are probably intended to bring out opinions and ascertain the trend of the majority of the legislature on this important question. There is no doubt that our present system of taxation is grossly inadequate. This is admitted by all who have studied the question. Probably Governor Nash and Tom Johnson would agree on this point, though it is not probable they could on any other phase of the discussion of state taxation.

But, granting this, it does not follow that it is in the power of the General Assembly to give to the state the best possible system of taxation. The hands of that body are tied by the state constitution. The constitutional convention of 1851 must have been an extraordinarily conceited body of men. They—or the majority of them—evidently believed that wisdom would die with them. They tied up everything they possibly could, depriving the General Assembly of powers which should belong to it, through the provisions of the constitution which they framed; and then they designedly made it so difficult to amend the organic law that to get through a needed amendment is almost impracticable.

The Cincinnati Times-Star repeats a statement with which we most heartily agree—that the fundamental error in the Ohio constitution is in its concrete provisions, which deprive the General Assembly of power, first, to specify what subject may or may not be taxed, thus preventing the discovery of new subjects of taxation, and the elimination of subjects the taxation of which experience demonstrates to be a positive injury, instead of a benefit to the people. Second, to separate the subjects of state from the subjects of local taxation, assigning as sources of revenue for their benefit such subjects to the jurisdiction of the state, and such other subjects to the jurisdiction of local bodies, as it, or they, are in the best position to deal with intelligently and justly. Third, to separate and classify the subjects of taxation so that the same subjects shall not be taxed twice or by more than one taxing body.

Allen Ripley Foote, the editor of Public Policy, in the issue of that journal for January 18, says:

The failure to intrust the General Assembly with such power is a violation of the fundamental principle of our American system of government. By what right of popular or divine authority did members of a constitutional convention, held over a half a century ago, deny the people of to-day the power to deal with the problem of taxation under conditions of which the framers of that constitution had no conception, in the way that will most effectually promote the welfare of their agricultural, industrial and commercial interests? This is not a simple question of trusting the General Assembly with full power over the subject of taxation. It goes deeper than that. It is a question of whether or not the present shall be ruled by the dead brain of the past; whether the people of to-day will consent to be deprived of the power of self-government by the people of a former century.

While agreeing fully with the above, The Blade by no means would advise that the General Assembly should not take up the question of tax legislation. The majority is pledged, by the Republican state platform, to action at this session. Let the best be done that can be, within the absurd limitations which the state constitution imposes; then, if the majority wish to strike at the root of the matter, let an amendment to the state constitution be submitted to the electors at the next general election—that of the coming November.

PREMIUM OFFER FOR FEBRUARY.

The premium offer for clubs that we have made for the past three months has proved so popular that we shall extend it to cover the month of February. This must be read in connection with a postal card proposition that we are this week making to the many thousand subscribers whose time expires during February. All February subscribers who do not receive this card by February 5 will please write us for a duplicate.

We have just mailed to our subscribers whose time expires in February a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during February, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal for clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our February subscribers to this article. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good-sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For the month of February we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club-raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the year. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in February and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also, that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any February subscriber not getting our card offer by February 5 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

The rural mail carriers have had their compensation doubled within the few years since the delivery was established. The principal opposition at that time was the expense it would probably entail. To this reply was made that it would be easy to get carriers at $300 a year; that farmers or other rural dwellers would be glad to take the duty at that price.

But it proved that $300 was not enough for the carriers, and the postmaster general, to whose discretion the amount was left, increased it to $400 a year. As this sum was still held to be inadequate, he increased it to $500. Now the House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to increase their pay to $600, and the Senate will probably concur. This is good pay for the service, and should enable the government to secure intelligent, careful and energetic men for the work. It seems to us, however, that the rule of uniform pay is wrong. In a district in the north, where the wages are long and the roads poor, more should be paid than to a carrier in a milder climate, or where the roads are good.

The purchase of the Danish West Indies is of much more importance, now that the probabilities point to the interoceanic canal being constructed at Panama instead of Nicaragua. St. Thomas, with its magnificent harbor, is a naval base commanding the approach to the isthmus of Panama. With it and Porto Rico, the United States will have secure command of the Virgin passage. Recent events have emphasized the importance of American control of these islands. They are valuable as a naval base, and their possession is of the nature of a warning to European nations to keep "hands off" of the isthmian regions between North and South America.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Senate Program.

From various quarters intimations are given out regarding what is called the legislative program of the administration. In the exact words of Senator Allison, the Republican chief in the Senate and chairman of the Republican caucus committee, the intent of the party leaders is to secure definite action by congress, as promptly as possible, on four important subjects in the following order: "First we propose to dispose of the Philippine tariff question, then take up the problem of relief for Cuba, and then determine what is to be done in regard to the proposed reduction of the war tax, after which we will be in a position to give consideration to the canal question."

The country has noted with satisfaction the open-minded, dispassionate and deliberate way in which the Senate is taking up and promises to dispose of the great measures of state policy to be settled by congress during this session. All signs now encourage the belief that congress will deal justly with the Philippines and with Cuba in respect to tariff legislation; that it will reduce the war taxes discreetly and that it will authorize the construction of an isthmian canal under conditions that will insure the choice of the most advantageous route. The unanimous certification by the Walker commission of the superority of the Panama route on almost every count has made any blind commitment to the Nicaragua enterprise, as urged by Mr. Hepburn, simply impossible.

The Isthmian Canal.

It seems to be settled now that before any final determination is made as to the route for an interoceanic canal there will be a thorough investigation as to the advantages of both the routes proposed. The presentation of the unanimous report of the Isthmian Canal commission in favor of the Panama route has undoubtedly produced an effect, and at the present writing neither of the routes can be said to have the advantage of the other in spite of the fact that the Nicaragua project showed so much strength in the House recently. It is recognized that in view of the report just submitted the question will have to be gone into again at large and that a conclusion in favor of the Nicaraguan route cannot be counted upon with any certainty. The recent definite offer of the Panama Canal Co.'s property for $40,000,000 has without question changed the situation as regards the project of an interoceanic canal.

Department of Commerce.

Discussion has gone on during the last couple of weeks upon the provisions of the bills creating a Department of Commerce. It may be taken for granted as the result of the discussion that none of the bills will be passed in the precise form in which it was reported. There would seem to be reason in objecting to the transfer of the Census Office to the new department. There is some talk, as there has been for a long while, about the propriety of establishing a permanent Census Bureau, and until opinion in relation to this measure has crystallized it would not be judicious to legislate regarding the transfer of the Census Bureau to the new department. There is something to be said in favor of transferring the Patent Office to the new executive branch, but there is less clearness as to the advisability of separating the consular service from the State department and making it one of the features of the new departure. The disposition seems to be in favor of the passage of some bill to create a department of commerce; the disagreement appears to be as to points of detail.

The Danish Islands.

The signing of the treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies at Washington marks considerable progress in the negotiations, but it does not yet increase the number of Uncle Sam's insular possessions. The treaty must be ratified by the Senate, and it is believed that Denmark has reserved to the inhabitants of the islands the right to pass upon the convention.

It is not expected that there will be any delay in the Senate, because the terms of sale accepted by Denmark for the three islands were those offered by the United States. Should the signing of the treaty prove preliminary to its speedy ratification by all the parties concerned, it will mark the close of negotiations which have been carried on for the last thirty-five years between the governments of the United States and Denmark. Three things chiefly have stood in the way of an agreement. One was the difficulty in inducing the Danish king to part with his West Indian possessions, even though they were a drain on the home treasury; another, the price, which has been increased and reduced a number of times; and a third, the question of citizenship of the inhabitants of the islands.

The first two causes, apparently, have been removed; and as the American government refused to have anything to do with the question of citizenship, it is supposed that the matter has been left to the islanders themselves. We only buy the islands, not their inhabitants. They may, if they choose, remain subjects of King Christian, or they may declare their allegiance to the United States. The treaty, without doubt, will accord them the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Porto Ricans. Naturally matters of citizenship, tariff, etc., will be left to the consideration of Congress.

The Industrial Commission.

It is understood that the industrial commission, which has for some time been investigating conditions in the United States, has completed its report, and that it will before long be given to the public. It may be of interest to note that the completed report of the commission will occupy no less than nineteen volumes, the last volume being taken up with the report itself. The conclusions of the commission seem to follow closely the recommendations made by President Roosevelt in his annual message. Strong ground is taken in favor of supervision by the national government, and it is suggested that the books of all corporations should be subject at all times to inspection, as are the books of national banks. It is urged that this plan would go far toward protecting the public against impositions in the way of overcapitalization and other devices. This is a measure which will have the support of the great majority of those who have given serious consideration to the industrial problems of the day.

The King of Greece.

We of the United States will read with sympathy the story from Athens of the attempt on the life of the King, for it is less than five months since our own chief magistrate was assassinated. Anarchy and lunacy know no national boundaries, nor do they spare the representatives of any kind or government, whether democratic or monarchical. Within a few years Presidents Carnot and McKinley, heads of two great republics, have been slain, and it is not yet two years since King Humbert was killed by a fanatic. The congratulations of the American people go out to King George and his subjects on his fortunate escape.

TRIUMPH OF TABLE DECORATOR

The serving of a special lunch on New Year's Day is a custom very much in vogue in many of the large New York hotels. On these occasions the barroom becomes the center of attraction, for it is in there that the chef uses his greatest skill in arranging unique and attractive dishes to make the spread look as appetizing as possible.

Turkeys, naturally, are the pieces de resistance, and these beautifully browned fowls appear in all manner of fancy costumes.

The masterpiece pictured, designed and executed by Chef Kuzmier occupied the place of honor on the buffet of a noted hotel.

Carefully stripped of its wings, tail and breast and divested of its feet, the fowl was stuffed and roasted in the usual way. Meanwhile the plumage was wired and spread, to be replaced, looking as natural as life. On a pedestal of bread the bird was laid, the plumage arranged effectively, and in a bed of soft green parsley surrounding the base of the standard were placed artichokes, terrapin, celery, cucumbers and lobsters, while above these grapes, apples and oranges gave a delicious suggestion of dessert, and at the same time lent an attractive color note. A large, bright red cranberry was inserted in the opened bill of the turkey.—New York Herald.

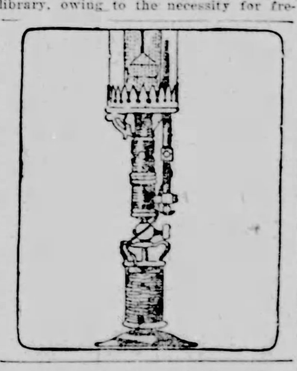
ATHLETIC CONTEST FOR THE PARLOR.

Here is a good game for an evening party. Let a line be drawn across a certain portion of the room and then let the men stand thereon and try which of them can draw the longest line with a piece of chalk without moving his feet. They must assume the attitude shown in the picture, namely, they must keep the left hand on or beside the knee and must only use the right hand.

This seems an easy thing to do, but let any one try it and he will soon find out that it is extremely difficult.—New York Herald.

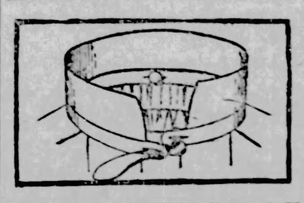
FOR LIGHTING THE GAS.

It has for some time been common practice to parallel the gas pipe of an overhead chandelier or wall fixture with a wire leading to a source of electric energy to supply an igniting spark in conjunction with the gas key, thus saving the matches and lessening the trouble of lighting up. Hitherto it has been difficult to apply this device to the portable gas lamp often used in the study or library, owing to the necessity for frequent removal to a new position and the difficulty of arranging the necessary wire through which the current of electricity must pass. Now a German inventor, Hugo Borchardt, of Berlin—advances a practical igniter, which can be used on the portable light in connection with the incandescent mantle now so desirable for lighting purposes. In this invention the induction coil and battery are located in the base of the lamp, and a pilot light or small flame of gas beside the incandescent mantle is ignited by the electric spark, whence the flame is transferred to the main feeds as the gas rises through the large pipe. The action of turning the key opens the passage to the small tube and produces the electric spark, and as soon as this flame is burning an automatic change in the valve throws the gas into the main tube and shuts off the auxiliary supply.



BUTTON HOOK FOR COLLARS.

So many people have trouble in buttoning their collars that a blessing will go out to the Massachusetts man who has newly invented a button hook for the collar stud of an ingenious pattern. It is



spoon shaped at the end, with a notch, and is guaranteed to work offhand in the most difficult cases, saving many swear words and much discouragement.

The spoon part takes hold of the head of the button, while the notch engages the shank. A pull and a twist, and there you are.—New York Herald.

Boston Beats.

Jackson—I wonder how Tom happened to marry Miss Verriplane.

Johnson—Everybody who has seen the bride says he married her for her money.—Boston Transcript.

CIGAR VENDING MACHINE.

There seems to be only one reason why cigars and cigarettes have not been handled by the slot machines after the manner of almost every other article adapted to this class of trade, but that single reason is nothing less than an infraction of the internal revenue law,

which says that cigars must be retailed from the original box. Of course this is done to prevent fraud in the use of revenue stamps, and it was only by inventing a machine which could deliver the cigars from the original box that the law could be surmounted. This has now been accomplished by the apparatus designed by Orland Smith, of Bridgeport, Conn., as illustrated herewith. In this arrangement the lid of the box is either removed outright or tilted back against the side, allowing the contents to fall forward upon the two rollers. The lower roller has longitudinal slots to receive the cigars, one at a time, while the upper roller aids in feeding and arranging them. With the proper coin inserted in the slot the lever is depressed and a partial revolution of the lower roller drops a cigar on the inclined plane within reach of the buyer.

MANILA'S EIFEL TOWER.

A tower which was recently constructed at Manila is remarkable because it is made wholly of bamboo and is a faithful reproduction of the famous Eifel tower.

An exact model of the Eifel tower was used by those who did the work, and the utmost pains were taken to make the bamboo tower as far as possible a fac simile of the original.—New York Herald.

Philadelphia Politics Castigated.

Washington Times.

There is a strong suspicion that the Philadelphia definition of politics is: The science of billingsgate.

Current Events.

Cut in war taxes will amount to $80,000 or $70,000,000.

House voted an appropriation of $300,000 for a military post at Manila.

Death of James Alman, who was offered $100,000 to poison Abraham Lincoln.

Philippine tariff bill will be the leading subject in the Senate until disposed of.

President to appoint son of Admiral Sampson to cadetship at the naval academy.

Regents of Smithsonian Institution planning a new building for housing its specimens.

Five automobile stables are to be built in East Seventy-fifth street at a cost of $300,000.

Bolomen under the fanatical leader Papa Isio, are terrorizing the Island of Negros.

Iowa legislature asked to appropriate $85,000 for expense of the state at St. Louis fair.

Western Telephone and Telegraph Co., with $32,000,000 capital, incorporated in New Jersey.

House votes to increase the pay of rural free delivery carriers from $500 to $600 per annum.

President Mitchell and other national officers re-elected by the United Mine Workers of America.

Lewis Nixon and other capitalists are to organize a Texas oil company, with $10,000,000 capital.

Senator Hanna says creation of proposed department of commerce will help both capital and labor.

Because of the indifference of citizens the national capital may lose the Grand Army encampment.

Engagement between Marconi and Miss Josephine Holman declared off at the request of the latter.

Navy officials do not believe the Marconi wireless telegraphy system suitable for use in time of war.

Ground plans of the St. Louis fair completed. There will be eight main buildings, arranged in two rows a mile long.

Representative Jenkins will try to have law enacted changing order of succession in case of President's death.

Danish treaty for sale of West Indies signed by Secretary Hay and Minister Brun. Will be sent to Senate at once.

Republican leaders of Congress planning to deprive the Democratic party of an issue by giving Cuba tariff concessions.

Senate committee on foreign affairs rejected claim of British subject whose property was destroyed in the Spanish war.

Republican caucus of the New Jersey legislature named John F. Dryden for United States senator to succeed Gen. Sewell.

Bishop Coppin, of the African Methodist church, returned from Cape Town to New York. Declared Boers are being exterminated.

Senator Depew, in explaining Prince Henry's visit to the United States, declared it a cleverly arranged political scheme of Emperor William.

Governor Taft says that the government is concealing nothing in the Philippines and that good progress is being made toward establishment of peace.

Grover Cleveland says considerations of morality and conscience are higher than all others, and must govern the United States in its dealings with Cuba.

Both Houses of the Iowa legislature met in joint session and balloted for United States Senators. Allison and Dolliver receiving 119 out of the 146 votes.

Naval retiring board refused to retire Captain Richmond P. Hobson, who requested it on the ground that his eyesight had become impaired by work at Santiago.

Ohio Supreme court decides in "black list" case that right of employer to employ or discharge men cannot be questioned, nor can his motives be considered.

Democratic Congressmen in caucus, by a vote of 69 to 17, decline to formulate a new party policy, holding they are powerless to amend the last national platform.

Residents of Manila dispute assertions of Governor Taft since returning to the United States that the Philippine army can safely be reduced to 15,000 within a year.

Sixteen Democratic Congressmen bolt the dictum of party leaders and vote in favor of an appropriation for the protection of American soldiers in the Philippines.

Captain Bayley, naval attache to the British embassy, will be recalled at a hint from the state department that he has exceeded bounds of diplomacy in getting information.

Secretary Root approved the plans prepared by the Chicago Drainage board for enlarging Chicago River to a width of 300 feet. He authorized the cutting away of the banks wherever necessary.

General Harrison C. Hobart died at the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. Was the sole survivor of the band of men who tunneled out of Libby prison and escaped to the Union lines during the civil war.

House committee on agriculture reported a bill providing for removing, under police powers of states, taxing it 10 cents a pound when colored, and imposing a license fee of $200 a year on manufacturers.

Senate committee having charge of the Chinese exclusion act told that Hip Lung & Co., of Chicago, manufactured fraudulent merchants' certificates, which they sold to the countrymen. Two witnesses admitted using them.

Republican leaders of the House have determined to prevent Cuban reciprocity legislation if possible, but should the bill of the House, backed by the President, may override their decision. Leading Senators to stand by the President.

FOREIGN.

Colombian rebels under General Herrera defeated near Panama.

British syndicate acquired 90 per cent. of the tobacco industry of Cuba.

Peace protocol is signed by the presidents of Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria renounced her rights to the throne to marry man of her choice.

American subscriptions to the new German loan of $7,500,000 exceed those of any other foreign country.

Balfour denies that any proposals for peace have come from anybody authorized to speak for Boers.

Prince Henry to bring many valuable presents as souvenir gifts to be distributed during his American visit.

Prominent Spanish politicians fear the coronation of King Alfonso next May will be the signal for a revolution.

T. P. O'Connor tells the House of Commons President Roosevelt and Premier Laurier are the friends of Ireland.

Chinese court is considering the appointment of six foreign experts in the work of reorganizing the government.

Prince of Wales and a small suite started for a visit to Germany. Heir to the throne guarded by a famous detective.

President Castro defies France by refusing to permit M. Secrestat, Jr., to land in Venezuela and pressure may result.

Japanese government invited United States and other foreign nations to take part in an exposition to be held in 1903 at Osaka.

Prospective duty on sugar causing importation of enormous quantities in England to forestall the budget. Duty on tea may be raised.

Check for $7,500, the value of silver bullion taken from the Spanish by American marines, is given Minister Wu by Secretary Hay.

Chancellor Von Bulow, in referring to Prince Henry's visit to American, referred to the pleasant relations between Germany and the United States.

French and English opposition to Austrian and other beet sugar systems expected to lead to disagreement in the international sugar conference.

England and Germany believed to be drawn together by natural interests despite the Boer war. Each nation now friendly to Russia and France.

Denmark has signified her willingness to accept the offer of the United States for the three West Indian Islands, the price being between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Negotiations reported to be nearly completed with the Italian government for the sale of the Borghese gallery for $1,000,000 to an American, said to be J. Pierpont Morgan.

Emperor of China granted an audience to the ministers of foreign powers, and, for the first time in history, received them as representatives of monarchs equal in rank to himself.

Statement by Balfour in House of Commons is interpreted as confirming reports that the Boer delegates in Europe had made overtures for peace and that the proposals had been rejected.

Officials of the French foreign department declared that France took no part in the proposal for joint European action against the United States in the Spanish war. Czar credited with thwarting the movement.

Comedy or Tragedy?

Household Dramas on which the Curtain is Drawn.

The daily press makes us familiar enough with the scene in the drunkard's family in which the intoxicated man finding the meal not to his liking, throws it on the floor and proceeds to vent his temper by smashing crockery and furniture. This is pure tragedy to the abused and helpless family, and to the onlooker who through the windows of the press views the sad scene. But the daily paper never has a word to say about the sober and reputable man of family, who, in a fit of irritation, dashes to the floor or out of the window some dish not to his liking. The press doesn't tell because it doesn't know. Family pride and love draw the curtains of privacy closely about such scenes, and it is only when the long

suffering wife appears perhaps in the divorce court that the curtain is raised for a moment and reveals the miseries a love has long hidden. This is not a fanciful case. There is many a good home haunted by this skeleton of unhappiness; many a reputable business man whose home coming is both feared and dreaded. To an outsider the sight of a man furiously throwing a dish of cake from the window, or savagely kicking a chair out of his way, would provoke a smile. But to those in the man's family his conduct provokes only tears.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

It is not natural ill-temper or pure meanness which makes a man so moody, sullen and irritable. The cause of his condition is generally to be found in disease of the stomach, often involving the liver, kidneys or other organs. The surest and quickest cure for disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is found in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"Having seen the advertisement of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and being a great sufferer from the effects of stomach trouble for the past eight years, I concluded to try your medicine," writes Mr. W. A. Maxwell, of Marshfield, Coos Co., Oreg. "I had tried almost every known remedy, also consulted with the best medical skill attainable, but all without any relief. After reading one of your circulars I concluded to try one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking one bottle I felt so relieved it induced me to continue. Am now on the fourth bottle, and have not had a spell of bloating or 'acid stomach' (which was very painful) for the last six weeks. Before the use of your medicine I was in dread of every meal time, for in twenty minutes after eating I would be racked with pain. Indigestion was my principal ailment, and I have been also terribly afflicted with asthma, which I believe was brought on through the medium of indigestion. Now, as I stated, after having used four bottles of your medicine, I have not had an attack of sour stomach or painful bloating, and my asthma has just about disappeared. In fact, I feel better now than for the last ten years. As I am largely known in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California and Oregon, as a rather prosperous mining man, I thought these facts might be of some benefit to some of my acquaintances."

THE WORST THING TO DO.

The worst thing to do when the stomach is diseased and causes discomfort, such as belching or acidity, is to take some of the many palliatives put up in the form of pills, tablets, powders, etc. These are not remedies for the disease. They only superficially change existing conditions. Allow that they "sweeten" the stomach, release the accumulated gas, check fermentation, etc. All this is only temporary. The diseased condition of the stomach is untouched. Disease never stands still, and therefore the stomach itself is getting worse instead of better. It is the result of the use of some of these numerous palliatives that men and women, when they have exhausted their little helpfulness, find themselves with an aggravated form of stomach "trouble." If these palliatives had not disguised and covered up the earlier symptoms, the people would long ago have sought and found a real cure.

The moral is that if your stomach is "weak" or diseased don't trifle with trivial palliatives—get the medicine which cures disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"For three years I suffered untold agony," writes Mrs. H. R. White, of Stanstead, Stanstead Co., Quebec, Box 115. "I would have spells of trembling and being sick at my stomach, pain in right side all the time; then it would work up into my stomach, and such distress it is impossible to describe. I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, stating my case to them, and they very promptly answered and told me what to do. I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Thanks to Dr. Pierce and his medicine I am a well woman to-day. Dr. Pierce's medicine also cured my mother of liver complaint from which she had been a sufferer for fifteen years. We recommend these medicines to all suffering people."

WHAT YOU MAY EXPECT.

You may expect from the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" the same results which have followed its use in a multitude of other cases. You may expect that the stomach will be perfectly and permanently cured; that by the perfect digestion and assimilation of food the whole body will receive new strength; that lost flesh will be regained. You may expect that if the disease of the stomach has involved the heart, liver, kidneys or other organs, that the disease of these organs will be cured with the cure of the stomach.

Why may these things be expected? Because they are the common experience of those who have been cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." These experiences follow the law of expectations, by which we naturally expect that an effect which has usually followed a given cause will not cease to follow it.

By the same law you may expect "Golden Medical Discovery" to cure you. It has a record of cures, covering nearly a third of a century. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it has perfectly and permanently cured the diseases for which it is prescribed and recommended.

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WISDOM FOR PENNIES.

A 1008 page book, free. You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical book ever published, *free*, by sending stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG SHORTAGE.

Theodore Braemer, Secretary of a Big Cincinnati Firm.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—It was reported to-day that Theodore Braemer, secretary and treasurer of the J. and F. Schroth Packing Company, of this city, was short in his accounts from $160,000 to $500,000. The story as printed in all the local papers was that Braemer, when charged with a shortage of $160,000, resigned from his position and then transferred to trustees a large amount of property to cover any shortage that further investigation might disclose. Braemer to-day admitted the resignation and the transfer of property, but denies that any shortage in his accounts existed other than might be due to errors in bookkeeping.

Interviews with Braemer and his attorney, Harlan Cleveland, and with Joseph W. O'Hara, attorney for the Schroth's Packing Co., were to the general effect that published accounts of the "discrepancies" will fall short of the sum reported. That Braemer is actually short in his accounts is denied, and it is claimed that Braemer transferred property to trustees, and not to the Schroth estate, pending a more definite arrangement of matters between Braemer, as secretary and treasurer of the Schroth concern, and the company.

Braemer said that he had transferred to the trustees $72,000 in Standard Oil and Cincinnati Gas and Electric stock. This, he said, would amply cover any errors which might be found on the books.

"I'll tell you the truth of the matter," said Braemer. "The 'old man' and I have been fighting for about six month, and I concluded to quit, and I resigned Sunday. Some errors had been discovered in the books, and it was mutually agreed to have an expert go over them. In order to indemnify the company, Attorneys Cleveland and O'Hara were appointed trustees of my estate, and I turned over to them the $72,000 in stocks. If any shortage is found I will be to blame. My salary was $50 a week, and had been for the past ten years. I owned $15,000 worth of stock in the company. In conclusion I wish to state that if there is any shortage, I know nothing of it."

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24.—Pending the examination of the books of the J. & R. Schroth Packing company, from which Theodore Braemer resigned this week as secretary and treasurer, Mr. Braemer has remained at home, where the inquiries of newspaper men and others have so disturbed the household that Mrs. Braemer is prostrated. The servants last night and to-day, in reply to all inquiries, announced that Braemer and family left last night for Honolulu. However, Mr. Braemer was seen here at noon to-day and said he does not contemplate any trip until after the experts report on the books. In addition to the $150,000 in stocks and bonds deposited in trust, a deed transferring to the same trustees the Z. Braemer mansion has been left with the county recorder. Mrs. Braemer did not sign the deed.

HOLIDAY IN HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Yesterday was a holiday in Havana. A large meeting in the interest of reciprocity was held in the Tacon theatre, at which Senors Montoro Zayas and Dolz were the speakers. After the meeting, a committee waited on Governor General Wood and presented resolutions to the effect that the people of Cuba, of all classes, believed that the ruin and desolation now threatening the island rendered useless the efforts of the United States and Cuba to establish a stable government. These resolutions also suggested that the Cuban commission, now in Washington, be recognized as representative of the entire island, and said it was a duty which the United States owed Cuba to establish relations of reciprocity between that island and the United States.

Valuable Cargo.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 22.—The steamship Ping Suey, which sailed yesterday for the Orient, carried a cargo valued at $707,957. This is greater in value than any other cargo previously sent from Puget Sound to the Orient.

All Good

All doctors are good, but only the best can cure the hardest cases. Just so with cough medicines. All are good, but only the best can cure the hardest coughs. Buy the kind the doctors prescribe,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In a short time I ceased coughing, and soon was entirely cured."
Mrs. Pearl Hyde, Guthrie Center, Ia.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Gov. Taft's Ideas Regarding Force Needed in the Islands.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Regarding a standing army in the Philippines Governor Taft is reported by the Call to have said:

"Fifteen thousand men will be an ample corps in the islands before the close of the year. I was told this only a few days before I came away. Officers thoroughly versed in the situation gave me the figures.

"I will explain to you how peace can be maintained in the islands. We have organized a native constabulary, which is working efficiently. Congress allows us to maintain a constabulary of 5,000 men. They are under the command of Major Allen, who has already enlisted 2,500 in this branch of the service. When the force is fully organized the men will be distributed in the province, 150 men to each province. The detachments of constables are commanded by four officers, three of whom are retired volunteer officers and the other a native Filipino. When the constabulary is fully equipped it will be detailed in the field to clean out the Ladrones, who are intimidating the natives. These Filipino constables can be maintained by the government at a cost of $250 each a year while the soldiers in the island cost Uncle Sam about $1,000 a head.

"I know that the Pacific coast people would like to see free trade instituted between this country and the islands," said the governor, "but I am sorry to say that I cannot see how it would work.

"The civil government adopts a tariff schedule which is working well, but our internal revenue receipts are not large. When you tax a country too heavily you spoil it and it is the situation in Philippines."

SENATOR DRYDEN.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Republican caucus to select a candidate for United States senator to be supported during the present session of the legislature to succeed the late General

JOHN F. DRYDEN

Sewell, selected, on the nineteenth ballot, John F. Dryden, of Newark, president of the Prudential Insurance Company. Mr. Dryden, on the nineteenth ballot, received exactly the necessary 32 votes.

MRS. HARRISON'S PENSION.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—Friends of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of ex-President Harrison, have had their attention called to statements published in several papers to the effect that she had asked those in charge of the movement to secure for her a pension, not to present the bill to congress.

This is incorrect as stated by them. They say Mrs. Harrison has at no time made any objection to the presentation of such a bill and still believes the matter can, with propriety, be presented to congress, inasmuch as the surviving widows of other ex-presidents have been recipients of the same official recognition by congress. Widows of Presidents Tyler, Polk, Garfield and Grant were given pensions; Mrs. William Henry Harrison was voted $25,000 by congress, which was at that time the amount of the president's salary, and Mrs. McKinley will receive a pension, the bill having been recently reported favorably. Mrs. Harrison was seen at her home here and was asked if she had requested that the bill not be presented. She said:

"No, I have made no such request at any time. I have supposed that congress would accord the same recognition of ex-President Harrison's services by granting to his widow a pension, as have been granted to those of other presidents. My desire to give my daughter the same advantages she would have enjoyed had her father lived, is my chief thought in the matter."

Mrs. Harrison was asked if it were true, as has been published, that she is now enjoying an income of $10,000 a year. She expressed surprise that such a statement should have been published, saying her income was nothing approaching that amount.

The movement for the presentation of a pension bill for Mrs. Harrison is in the hands of Senator Fairbanks, and Mrs. Harrison's intimate friends here will urge that congress be given the opportunity to take action on the bill.

BISHOP POTTER'S VIEW.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—"It is an inevitable step in the progress of emancipation."

These were the significant words uttered by Bishop Potter when he was asked for his opinion of Prof. Charles W. Pearson's recent attack on Biblical miracles.

Prof Pearson is the head of the department of English literature in the Northwestern university. In a recent address he declared his disbelief in the infallibility of the scriptures, and pronounced many things in them mere legends.

Bishop Potter said he had read the statements made by Prof. Pearson, and had also read the opinions of clergymen and others on the Bible, in reply to the western educator. He expressed his views in the sentence quoted, and declined to say anything further.

HOCH DER PRINZ!

Preparations in New York and Chicago for His Entertainment.

New York, Jan. 25.—When Prince Henry of Prussia makes his much-discussed visit to this country next month, New York will do its share of entertaining and it is not an exaggeration to state that even his royal highness' eyes will open in amazement at the splendid elegance with which Americans do things. Preparations for the royal visitor are proceeding rapidly in Gotham. Mayor Low has arranged to receive Prince Henry at the dock at West Thirty-fourth street and there will be a large and representative committee to arrange the proper welcome. By a strange coincidence the prince arrives in this country on the same day that the anniversary of George Washington's birthday is celebrated, so he will see New York in a double array of splendor—one first for the Father of His Country, the other for himself.

Although no announcements have yet been made of society's plans for the fit entertainment of Prince Henry when he arrives, to participate in the launch of his imperial brother's yacht, it may be taken for granted that the representatives of the fashionable world will not miss the most attractive opportunity for showing their mettle that has presented itself since the memorable visit of King Edward VII., of England, then Prince of Wales, forty years ago.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Songs of the Fatherland, rendered by a chorus of 1,100 voices, will greet Prince Henry, of Prussia, on his arrival at Chicago if the plans now being considered by Chicago German societies shall be adopted. While the Chicago veterans of the German army, 4,000 in number, deploy before the son of the emperor under whom they served, the German singing societies of the city will serenade him.

Patriotic anthems, battle hymns of the German legions, and folk songs of the peasantry will be sung to the accompaniment of Thomas' orchestra, which has already been provisionally engaged for the occasion.

This is to be one of the chief features of the reception to the brother of Emperor William. With a view to informing themselves concerning the wishes and plans of Prince Henry, the representatives of the 280 German societies that will take part in the demonstration telegraphed Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, to-day, requesting a definite statement of the itinerary of the prince and official information regarding his plans.

New York, Jan. 27.—Representatives of the various German societies of New York city met yesterday to further consider plans for the reception of Prince Henry. It was decided that there should be a torchlight procession on the evening of Feb. 26, the same evening on which the newspaper men of the country will meet the prince at dinner. It was announced that Dr. Von Holleben had given his sanction to the procession. It is estimated that more than 3,000 marchers will be in line and Prince Henry will review the parade from the building of the Arion Society, 59th street and Park avenue.

No Hand Shaking.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It has been decided to dispense with general handshaking at the various receptions to Prince Henry.

This has not grown out of any fear for the safety of the prince, but to save the prince time.

SCHLEY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley arrived in Chicago to-day at 9:30 a. m. and was greeted with a tumultuous acclamation from thousands of people who crowded the Baltimore & Ohio depot and thronged nearby streets for blocks.

His reception here was the culmination of the demonstrations in his honor which have occurred all along the route from Washington.

At the depot the admiral was greeted by a delegation from the city council and a company of naval veterans of the civil war. Alderman Frank Fowler, on behalf of the city council, presented the resolution of regard and welcome.

Later in the day the admiral attended a reception at the Press club. This was followed by receptions at the Booster club, of which the famous sailor is a member, and at the Hamilton club.

At a reception in the Fine Arts hall Admiral Schley was met by the men who will, this evening, be guests at the Hamilton club's "Schley banquet."

Admiral Schley, accompanied by Mrs. Schley, was met in his private car at South Chicago an hour before the train arrived in the city proper. The delegation represented the city and the Hamilton club, whose guest the admiral will be during his stay here.

"The trip has been uneventful," said the admiral, "but I have been deeply moved by the demonstrations of the people along the route."

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Admiral Schley, after a quiet Sunday and a good night's sleep, arose to-day much refreshed and expressed himself as ready to meet the requirements of the day's program.

At 3 p. m. the most severe physical ordeal of his visit here will begin. It is a public reception, at which the admiral is expected to stand for two hours shaking the hands of those who wish to meet him. Chairman E. A. Munger, of the Hamilton club, whose guest the admiral is, declared that the reception would close at 5 o'clock, no matter how many people were waiting.

The first item on the distinguished visitor's schedule to-day was a visit to the W. S. Schley school. At 11 a. m. he was presented resolutions of esteem and approbation by a committee of 22, representing the German societies of Chicago. At noon he took luncheon with Mr. Munger, and at 2 p. m. met members of the Maryland society of Chicago at a reception in the opera house. At 6 p. m. the admiral will be the guest of the Illinois Naval Militia at a dinner at the Auditorium. A review of the First ship's crew at their armory will complete the day.

British government asked to give a bounty on Newfoundland fish if one is given to sugar manufacturers.

A STRAIGHT SHOT

Brought About By Accident.

A lady who accidentally began eating Grape-Nuts and quickly discovered the strength that she gained, felt disposed to write regarding the food.

She says, "Grape-Nuts has done so much for me. When I came out of school I was broken down in health from overwork and nervousness. Every summer during the hot weather I have been practically exhausted and generally have lost five pounds or over.

Quite by accident I began using Grape-Nuts and thought I liked it very much at first, but the taste grew on me so much that I am extravagantly fond of it. I ate it all last summer and was surprised to find that I kept up with plenty of strength, my nerve force increased, and I lost no flesh.

I know exactly what has sustained me, for I have made no change in my way of living except to take on Grape-Nuts. I never tire of it. I always use it with cold cream in summer and warm cream in winter. This is a straightforward, honest letter and I trust it will be of service to you." Lucy J. Rowen, Cedar Falls, Ia.

—ALL ABOUT—

RURAL FREE DELIVERY,

written by the Gen. Supt. of Rural Free Delivery, Washington, D. C., is one of the leading articles in the next issue.

A WHOLE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR 10 CENTS.

No other magazine of the sort has ever before been offered for less than one dollar. Great stories of love, travel and adventure. Special departments of Fancy Work, Floriculture, Home Study, superb engravings, beautiful designs, splendid reading.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE WINNER MAGAZINE.

In the next twelve issues a series of great articles on strange lands, savage tribes and unknown nations, by celebrated travellers, illustrated by photographs, will appear, taking our readers all around the world.

150 FULL AND DOUBLE PAGE ENGRAVINGS OF THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR FROM START TO FINISH.

THE WINNER MAGAZINE, the third largest magazine in the world, is now illustrating the building of the great World's Fair, at St. Louis, from start to finish by photography. Beautifully printed. Beautifully illustrated. The best magazine published.

By special arrangement with the publishers of The WINNER MAGAZINE, every reader of Weekly Toledo Blade can have this great magazine sent to them every month for a whole year, including the great illustrations of the World's Fair, by sending the small sum of 10 CENTS for a whole year's subscription to

THE WINNER MAGAZINE,
523 WINNER BUILDING, - - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE WINNER MAGAZINE is equal to the $1.00 magazines, and this special offer is made in order that the readers of this paper may secure the World's Fair views. This issue contains an engraving 19x12 inches of "The Great World's Fair by night."

IN THE ARCTIC.

Strange Theory of a Survivor of Greely Expedition.

Indianapolis, Ind. Jan. 27.—Sergeant Frederick, attached to the weather bureau service in this city, and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Greely expedition, has in his possession photographs taken by his companion Rice, which he claims supports his firm belief that the immediate vicinity of the north pole is inhabitable, and that broad fields stretch in every direction on which feed countless herds of a strange species of cattle.

Lieut. Lockwood, with Sergeants Frederick and Brainard, were detailed to make the famous dash for the pole, known as the farthest north expedition, and after reaching within 394 miles of the pole were compelled to retrace their steps. Sergeant Frederick recites that before proceeding northward he had given little attention to the question whether or not the land between Lady Franklin Bay and Ft. Conger, at the 81st parallel, had ever been inhabited, but he soon became convinced that he was in a land full of mysteries, and one where semi-civilized people had once dwelt in peace and contentment.

In several places he found relics of villages farther advanced in point of architecture than anything noticeable among the Eskimo villages, and portions of which walls were still extant. He also found pieces of household furniture, some resembling the common utensils now in use among civilized people, while others were crude and had evidently been made for hard usage. There were spears, fishing paraphernalia, hatchets, clubs, reindeer harness, etc., all of which was petrified, and this led him to believe that long ages before the restless man of the south had disturbed the northern tranquility with his presence a mighty race peopled the ice-bound plains.

He also found that the climate was once mild, and that vegetation covered the hillsides and valleys, and that the levels then barren in eternal winter once bloomed with verdure. The most convincing thing, however, was acres upon acres of petrified forest. Fallen tree trunks turned to stone were strewn upon every hand, and among the strange formations were delicate tracings showing that once shrubbery and ferns grew in the forest shade.

Sergeant Frederick is still firmly convinced that the north pole is inhabitable, and he believes that Andree is alive and safely within the inhabitable zone. "Andree failed to accomplish his great object and return to civilization," said Frederick, "but he is not necessarily lost. If he had fallen into the sea some whaling vessel would doubtless before this have sighted articles of his equipment that would have remained afloat. All relief expeditions sent in search of him or to find a trace of him have failed.

"I believe that he reached further than the eighty-third or eighty-fourth parallel, and if he did so he could not fail to land in that country which I have already described. I am confident that the future will verify my theory. One of the half dozen expeditions now in the north will reach the goal that Lockwood fought to reach nearly twenty years ago. The leader of the party will find what I have described. Every Arctic explorer whose goal is the north pole expects to find a habitable land in the polar region."

NOVEL PRIZE FIGHT.

Joliet, Mont., Jan. 27.—There was a novel prize fight here Saturday night. The affair was to have been to a finish, but lasted only five rounds. The contestants were husband and wife, and the stake was their three-year-old boy, Dick. The scene of the affair was Gilbert Hall, the largest in the town. A well-known man acted as referee.

The couple had separated and never met except by chance. On these occasions there always was a fistic encounter. At all times, either by force or by strategem, the woman remained in possession of the child.

It was decided that the man and his wife were to enter the ring and fight to a finish, the boy being the spoils. The matter was laid before the belligerents, and they readily signed articles of agreement.

For three rounds the fight was interesting and honors were pretty evenly divided. The chivalrous sports, however, wanted the woman to win, and while she was being sponged between the rounds to keep her in good condition, the man was given long braces of whisky.

After the third round a few jolts on the chin made him groggy and in the fifth he was knocked out by his spouse. The referee officially awarded the fight and the boy to the woman, and when the man came to he was informed that he had no claim on the lad.

WIRELESS TALK.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Cunarder Umbria, which has just arrived from Liverpool, talked by means of wireless telegraphy, with her sister ship, the Etruria, proceeding eastward. Operator Franklin, on the Umbria, caught the Etruria call at 11:40 a. m. last Wednesday in latitude 11 and longitude 39.25. The conversation was continued for three hours and 30 minutes. The shortest distance at which conversation was carried on was 32 miles, and the longest 108 or 110.

This was four miles further than these two ships have heretofore talked with each other. The Umbria sent five messages to the Etruria to be transmitted from Crookhaven to friends in England. Mr. Franklin made no effort to locate the Philadelphia, as he was not aware that Marconi was aboard the American liner, or that he had a wireless apparatus.

Figures published in London show that the Boer war, from its incention up to December has cost Great Britain 13,000 men killed, 8,000 invalided and $500,000,000 in money, with a certainty that $200,000,000 more will have to be expended.

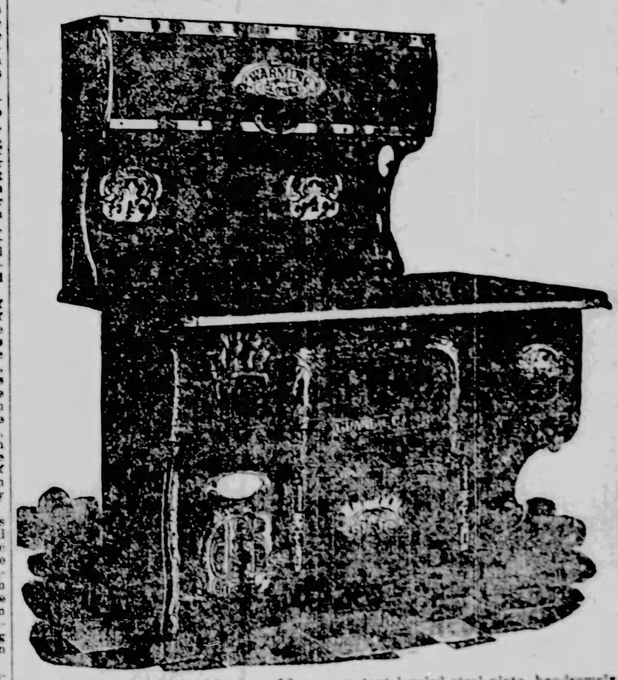
THE BLADE'S

CRAND GEM STEEL RANGE

Four or Six Hole, with Reservoir and High Oven,

$36.00 ——ONLY—— $36.00

And the WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR



Modern, up-to-date, made from 16-guage patent leveled steel plate, handsomely nickel-plated oven, 18x21, with double-lined door, perfect operation.

Weight—472 pounds.

Now is the time to buy, as Steel ranges are steadily advancing in price. We made our contract before the last advance in price and give you the benefit of it. The Blade Grand Gem Steel Range will cost you much less, after freight charges are paid, than one equally as good could be purchased for from any dealer in your vicinity.

If you need a new stove, buy the Grand Gem. You'll never regret it, and you'll make your wife happy.

The Range is so carefully crated that there is absolutely no danger of breakage. All orders filled the same day received.

$36 For the Grand Gem and the Weekly Blade one year..... $36

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

TITLED VISITORS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Among the notables on the steamship Celtic, due to arrive to-day, are Lord and Lady De Grey. Lord De Grey is the champion sporting shot of England, and spent some time in this country as a member of the special embassy of his father, the Marquis of Ripon, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Lady De Grey is the widow of the Earl of Lonsdale and a sister of the Earl of Pembroke.

Among other passengers on the Celtic are Henry Wilding, the new chairman of the board of directors of the Leyland line, and the Right Hon. William James Pirrie, chairman of the Harland and Wolff Shipbuilding Company.

FORM MOTHERS' TRUST.

Syracuse, Jan. 25.—Mrs. E. H. Merrell, president of the Syracuse Mothers' club, and an officer of the State Mothers' assembly, yesterday in an address to her club, advocated a uniform system of training children. She advocated the formation of a mothers' trust for the proper regulation of their children

Publishers' Column

THE INGERSOLL WATCH

A High Grade, Low Priced Watch for Boys and Men.

It has been many years since we have offered our readers a good, reliable, cheap watch, one that is sold with a guarantee. The first cheap watch which we advertised for sale was the old Waterbury, of which we sold over 50,000. Since then we have not offered a cheap watch, as, after careful investigation, we did not find one that we could honestly recommend to our readers. The Ingersoll watch has been so perfected, and its reliability so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, that we believe it to be equally as good, if not superior, to the old Waterbury, and it is much cheaper.

A printed guarantee accompanies each watch, which guarantee the manufacturers will make good, if the watch is returned direct to them. DO NOT return the watches to us. The address of the manufacturers will be found on the printed guarantee.

General Description.

MOVEMENT.—Regular 16 size and only ¾ of an inch in thickness. Lantern-pinions (smallest ever made). American lever escapement, polished spring encased in barrel. Weight, complete, with case, only 3 ounces; guilt train, 240 beats per minute. Short wind and long run; runs 20 to 36 hours with one winding. Hour, minute and second hands. Heavy bevel crystal. Bezel snaps on. Every watch tested, timed and regulated. Guarantee in back of each case.

The above description applies to all grades of Ingersoll watches. We offer two styles—the Eclipse and the Gotham.

ECLIPSE.—Plain case, milled center band, snap back, nickel finish, Roman or Arabic dial, stem wind and new pendant set, open face, 16 size. Price, $1.50.

In accurate timing qualities, in durability and longevity; in stability—resistance to hard usage; and in handsome, conventional appearance, it is the peer of all medium and low-priced stem-winders.

THE GOTHAM.—Fancy engraved case, milled center band, snap back, burnished inside special gold plate finish, three-quarter plain movement plate, with solid engraved bridge, stem wind and lever set, open face, 16 size, $2.00.

We do not claim these watches to be equally as good as Waltham or Elgin movements, but we do claim that for a good, reliable, durable watch for boys or men, at a low price, there is none better. These watches are not sent by registered mail. If you want your watch registered add 5c. Address all orders,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our New Watch List

The Popular 16 Size for Men.

The men's watches heretofore sold by The Blade have been the 18 size, the largest size men's watch made. The demand from our subscribers for a smaller and more popular size has induced us to offer the 16 size, the favorite size with all classes of men. The 16 size movements cost more than the 18 sizes, but the very large number we handle enables us to offer them to our readers at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. As before, we handle only the Waltham and Elgin movements—always reliable, always accurate. The cases are the famous James Boss brand, the best made. Our watches are all stem wind and stem set.

No. 4.—Silveroid, open face case; looks like silver, wears like silver; fitted with seven jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement.....$5.75
No. 6.—Case same as No. 4, fitted with 15 jeweled W. or E. movement.....$10.00
No. 8.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 25 years; fitted with 7 jeweled W. or E. movement.....$15.00
Or with 15 jeweled movement.....$19.00
No. 10.—14-k. gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 25 years, screw back and bezel case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.35
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$16.75
No. 12.—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$16.00
No. 14.—10-k., gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face, screw back and bezel case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.00
No. 16.—Sterling silver, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 18.—Sterling silver, open face case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00

Ladies' Watches.

No. 20.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, O size, hunting case, guaranteed 25 yrs., with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$16.75
No. 22.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 20 years, O size case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.00
No. 24.—14-k. gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 25 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 26.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 20 years, hunting case, with jewel W. or E. movement.....$11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 28.—Sterling silver, O size, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.25
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.50
No. 30.—Sterling silver, O size, open face, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$9.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 32.—14-k., solid gold, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$20.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement.....$24.00

Description of Movement.

NICKEL.—7 jewels, cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

NICKEL.—15 jewels (settings), cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

O size is the smallest ladies' watch made. Six size is medium.

For men's use we recommend the engine turned case. It is neat and wears well.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.50
One dozen table spoons	2.75
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
½ doz. dessert spoons	.50
Butter knife	.40
Sugar ladle	.85
Gravy ladle	
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.00
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 5 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

After this book will never be published again, this is the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion. Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—80 acre fruit farm, 1½ miles from Olden, Mo. The fruit crop sold for $2,500 last season. Price $1,800. A bargain. L. H. Smith, Olden, Mo.

NIXON DABBLES IN TEXAS OIL

New York, Jan. 25.—Lewis Nixon, successor in trust to Richard Croker, has been chosen as the head of a $10,000,000 syndicate which will operate in the Texas oil fields.

The concern will be incorporated in Texas, and the division of stock has been so made that none of it will be placed upon the market, but all will be retained by the members of the syndicate.

Big Gas Well.

Parkersburg, Jan. 23.—The largest gas well in the state has been struck in Pleasant county. It is flowing about 15,000,000 feet of gas a day, and is also producing over 25 barrels of oil.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

The question to solve, in trying to make a good man of your boy, is not how to subdue him, but how to direct him.

Thursday.

Life is always grimy and sordid and material, if you stick your nose into the dirt.

Friday.

Homes exist to make people happy, and happy people are likely to be good people.

Saturday.

At best, life is not a play-spell or a song; it must have its episodes of sorrow. At worst, it may be borne by the brave and steadfast, in the hope of brightness further on.

Sunday.

What if the battle end and thou hast lost?
Others have lost the battle thou hast won;
Haste thee, bind up they wounds, nor count the cost;
Over the field will rise to-morrow's sun.

Monday.

Conquer difficulties; do not let them conquer you. Hold fast to the thought that you possess within yourself a potency through soul development to which there is no limit.

Tuesday.

The man or woman who succeeds must always, in mind or imagination, live, think and act as if they had gained that success, or they never will gain it.

"If Nobody Taught Her, It Isn't Her Fault."

EMILY S. BOUTON

Not long since I listened to a conversation about the improvidence of the poor. "You will find," said one oracularly, "if you look into the matter, that no one who is well and able to work need to suffer. He can always find something to do, and then if he is wise enough to live within his means there will be no trouble."

All of this is true, but because it is truth the problem of making the laborer wise, is not solved. The intellectual outlook necessary for him to plan for the future does not yet belong to him as a class. Whatever comes within his reach to-day to satisfy his physical wants he obtains if possible, without thinking of the to-morrow. I am speaking now of those who are named the poor, and for whom charitable organizations largely exist. Of course, among them are many to whom sickness, misfortune and death have brought poverty. The larger proportion, however, is made up of the improvident.

While listening to the discussion of blame for poverty, I was reminded of one of the Fables by which Mr. Bolton Hall often points a moral. It was named An Untaught Child, and runs in this wise:

"Nobody allows their children to play with Katy Smith, mamma; she says none of the children round here will go to her house, tho she has asked them ever so often; she cried when she told me, so I'm going to play with her, mamma."

"The Smiths are vulgar people, dear—"

"Why, mamma, they have a carriage, just like us, and a pony, too. Are they naughty, mamma—"

"No, dearie, they know no better; but Katy's the little girl that uses such bad grammar and eats with her knife."

"But I know better and I could teach her, if she comes here."

"Sweetheart, if you play with her, none of the other children will play with you—that's the trouble about having bad manners. You must not play with her."

"But if nobody taught her, it isn't her fault, isn't her fault, mamma," she cries, "and it isn't her fault," the tears filled my little girl's eyes.

I am old and wise; I did not cry.

The child went straight to the heart of the difficulty. If no one had taught Katy Smith the right from the wrong, if she had never heard that it is vulgar to eat with the knife, if she had not been trained to use good grammar rather than bad, then it was not her fault but her misfortune, and the responsibility rested with those whose knowledge was greater. The worldly wise mother, however, feared Madame Grundy's judgment which was of greater importance to her than the betterment of Katy Smith.

The matter resolves itself into one of education, first, last and always. Katy Smith, or those she stands for, must be trained to think, and this training must come not from the standpoint of, I am better than thou, but from that of a real human interest, arising from a perception of the unity of life. "But if nobody taught her, it isn't her fault, it isn't her fault!" cried the child, who recognized the truth, and the responsibility which the knowledge brought. Children often touch the deeper things of life when their elders perceive them not.

Not long ago I heard one who was most active and earnest in starting the playground movement in Toledo, speak of the perceptible effect of the establishment of the first one. In the beginning it was necessary to have a police officer within call, to keep order. By and by, through the influence of the gentle courtesy and pleasant training of the young teacher who had charge of the playground, no policeman was needed, showing that there was a better self in each of these youngsters which responded to the appeal of kindness and of a regard for their individuality. And these influences did not end with the hours spent in their plays, one may be certain, but went with them, in some degree, to their homes, and produced an effect thereon. They were learning self-government, the first step toward good citizenship and learning it in the best way possible.

It is the all-round education in which the heart as well as the head is considered, that is needed to-day. More and more is that coming to be the conviction of those who are studying the great problems, the solution of which the nation is facing. It is not enough that the boy and girl be taught what is to be found in books, valuable as it is, but they are to be trained to think of themselves as a part of a great whole for the well being of which they are vitally responsible. They must be led to think, for it is the thinker who is the real power in the community. Then a true appreciation of the rights, the privileges, and above all, the duties of citizenship, would take the place of the present indifference which leaves everything in the hands of the shrewd and selfish politician. Given ignorance akin to that of Katy Smith, who "doesn't know" because she was never taught, and what wonder that reforms come haltingly or not at all.

Bolton Hall's Fable, and what is said herein, are doubtless truisms, and yet they cannot be too often repeated. It is education—the education which recognizes the three-fold man instead of the one-sided being he has been trained to consider himself—is a necessity, if life in the twentieth century is made to reach toward the higher ideals. And all such things as are the property of the poor, as well as of the rich, like play grounds, parks, libraries, and open-air music, are so many steps toward universal betterment—universal because the uplifting of one means the uplifting of all, since humanity is a unit. It may be little that each one of us can do to bring to pass this common "knowing," but small as it seems, it is for us to accomplish, remembering that

"Who puts back into place a fallen bar,
Or flings a rock out of the traveled road,
His feet are moving toward the central star,
His name is whispered in the God's abode."

THE COZY CORNER

In the Workroom.

"S. H. H." believes in making the workroom of the house the most convenient and attractive:

There is no greater mistake that a busy housewife can make than to stint herself in the little helps and conveniences in the kitchen. Have you noticed that this room, if any, is the one to be neglected? All others are better equipped than the one where we often have to spend much of our time.

Let me suggest a few time-savers for busy housewives: A medium-sized paper pad, with a lead pencil attached, hung over the kitchen table will be found to be one of the greatest of helps. If you jot down on this pad the articles needed, when you first discover the need, they will not be forgotten or overlooked.

Another help is to have plenty of stove-holders—for lack of them how frequently do we burn our hand—or our kitchen apron, perhaps. Have nails near the stove on which to hang the holders so they will always be convenient to reach when needed.

For the sake of health and hygiene, keep on hand a good supply of dish-cloths and towels, wash them daily in a warm, Pearline suds, drying them out of doors when possible. Plenty of clean, dry towels will hasten the work of washing the dishes besides giving better results than when economy in this respect is too closely observed.

Always sit down when preparing vegtables or doing anything that can be done while sitting. A high chair kept in the kitchen for this purpose, will save much needless fatigue and discomfort, and the only reason this isn't oftener tried is because it is such a simple remedy that no one thinks of it.

A Unique Party.

"Emma Anderson" sends this account of a New Year's party given by some friends of hers.

Having tried nearly every form of entertainment we could think of, some of our young people thought they would make an evening call upon a family living in a town a few miles from us. We were to represent emigrants from the old countries, and, as we were dressed in custumes in keeping with the plan, we made an amusing looking crowd. Our hats were trimmed with paper flowers and we carried old carpet-bags, baskets and satchels. Some wore shawls instead of bonnets, and altogether we resembled "a crowd of lunatics," as the conductor of the train on which we rode declared.

Our leader was a "Big Indian Chief," who lead the way in a manner anything but silent.

Arrived at the home of our friends we were given a very gracious reception and after an impromptu musical entertainment, an elegant supper was served, and we returned to our homes quite satisfied with the result of our "Emigrant" entertainment.

Some Questions and Answers.

Mrs. F. J. W. asks if some one will send to The Blade as soon as possible, a recitation suitable for a boy of six years to recite at a George Washington party, Feb. 22d.

Agnes, Penn., wishes to know how to drape her parlor mantel. She has closed the grate and is now using a stove to heat the room.

Mrs. N. G. S., Oregon, writes: In answer to Montana Maid's request:

I send a recipe for mince pie taken from The Blade in the fall of 1880, hoping it may be the one she wishes.

Mrs. G. F. Mahler, Iowa: Montana Maid asks for a recipe for a "rich and expensive, but delicious mince pie." I send a recipe for a delicious and very inexpensive mock mince pie, which I find makes a very good substitute for the apple and meat variety.

Both of these recipes will be found in the Cook's Department.

She Wants Advice.

Truly our wants are various. One woman wishes for a recipe for making mince pie and in the next letter comes the request for advice in regard to what seems to be a difference of opinion between the wife and her husband:

Dear Cozy Corner Friends: I come for advice on a subject that means much to me. We live on a ranch several miles from any town and our family consists of myself, my husband and three children—two boys and a girl. The boys are away from home at college and now my husband, who thinks that an education is everything in the world, thinks we should send our only daughter away to school. She is fifteen years old and has, so far, been taught only by her father. He says now she needs a different training from that she would receive at home and insists upon sending her away.

It is well enough for the boys to go, but when I think of what our home will be without our daughter, I can not think it right for her to leave us. I fancy all the trials and troubles that will come to her, with no mother to help, and if she were sick, with no one but unfeeling strangers to care for her. If she were taken from us by death, I should know it was from no fault of ours, but if we deliberately send her away, I shall never be reconciled.

I fear, too, that by living away for two or three years (as her father intends she shall) she will be entirely weaned from us and never wish to come back. I have said all I can against the idea and now ask if some one cannot suggest some argument that will prevail with my husband to cause him to change his mind.

This sorrowful mother vies in her worrying with the hero of the poem by Sam Foss:

"The sun's heat will give out in a thousand years more—
And he worried about it."

It will sure give out then if it doesn't before—

And he worried about it."

Why does she not think of the pleasant things connected with a life in a boarding school? There are very many of these, and no doubt the daughter is anticipating them with great pleasure. If nothing more, the girl will learn valuable lessons of self-denial, self-control, and self-dependence which she never can at home with a mother who is ready to be a willing slave to every caprice of her daughter.

A life with other girls of her own age will tend to broaden her ideas and develop her natural gifts, so that they will be of greater use to her. In case of illness, she would have the best of care, and as to her becoming "weaned from her home," that is very unlikely. A girl's home never seems so dear to her as when she has been among strangers for a while.

So, with all necessary sympathy for this "Sorrowful Woman," it seems to an outsider as if her husband was right in the matter, and the best thing for her to do is to take a more unselfish view and send her daughter away with the most cheerful thought and happy face she can summon.

"There is nothing which more strongly aids the development of our powers than standing firm and unswerving through a storm of criticism, when we know we have chosen the right pathway."—Success.

THREE SAVORY DISHES.

Baked Potatoes.

Peel and slice thin as many potatoes as will cover the bottom of a baking tin; sprinkle them with one-half a tablespoonful of powdered sage, a little salt, and a dash of pepper. Mince very fine, half of a small onion and spread on the top with bits of butter. Over the whole cover one cupful of meat broth or milk, and bake for half an hour, or until the potatoes are tender.

Mexican Stew.

Cut, in very small bits, enough uncooked ham—fat and lean—to make one cupful; place it in a frying pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and fry till brown, then add one and a-half cupfuls of cold cooked chicken, or turkey, season to taste with salt and pepper, cover with hot water, or soup-stock and stir until very hot. Add one heaping cupful of cooked rice and serve as hot as possible in small cups.

Beefsteak and Oyster Pie.

Procure two pounds of round steak, cut one inch thick, cut in strips 2½ inches wide, and on each strip place one or two small oysters, roll the strips, fastening each in place with a wooden toothpick, place in a stewpan, piling them up in the center. Heat and strain the oyster liquor and pour over the meat with one pint of meat stock, or hot water. Cover with a crust of rich biscuit dough and bake for 1½ hours in a moderate oven.

"How Shall I Become an Author?"

With the beginning of the year comes the usual number of letters from those who are anxious to enter upon a literary life. This wish seems to be of perennial growth, bursting into flower about the first of each succeeding year, and is confined to no particular locality, nor to any special age of the aspirant for literary honors.

With some, the only information desired is in regard to possible publishers, no apparent doubt being entertained as to the ability and fitness of the inquirer to pose before the world as a teacher, or preacher. Others, less confident, ask what are the requisites to enable them to write such things as will —sell well.

It has long been accepted as a primary necessity for success, that one must have something to say, and know how to say it in the most agreeable manner, but that this is no longer an absolute requirement, is proven by the great amount of thrash thrown upon the market every year.

Inspiration has also been thought advisable before attempting to write, but we have the testimony of some excellent authors that a habit of steady application and the determination to write something every day, devoting regularly and perseveringly a specified time to the endeavor will be of more real benefit than to depend upon receiving an inspiration occasionally. As a help to this method one should form a habit of noting all objects and events, however small, that may come within their daily life. The old story of "Eyes and No Eyes," is especially applicable here, as one can see so many more interesting things if he is looking with a view to utilizing them in his work.

Neither is an especial "gift" necessary to success, though it will be a great help. A mother does not need any especial gift to enable her to amuse her little children. For their pleasure she can improvise for hours at a time—and we all know how delightful are these "made up" stories—or, she can dress up a very commonplace or well known fact until it is a most charming fiction, the grain of truth contained in it giving it a flavor of delight most acceptable to her hearers. If this mother would put those stories in writing she would, some day, awake to the fact that she was, without knowing it, the author of a volume of very pleasant children's stories.

An unusual adventure, an interview with some public or well known person, or the most commonplace journey can, if properly recorded, be made the nucleus of an entertaining paper. A word of caution to novices is, that they be very chary in using real persons and places in a story, as even old and seasoned authors have come to grief by such a course.

In writing anything for the public one should never fail to do his very best; the manuscripts that are "scratched off in haste," the writers trusting that the "good natured editor will remedy all defects," will undoubtedly be consigned to oblivion, for, as a general thing, the editor is not sufficiently "good natured," or obliging to do another person's work, even if he had the time, which is rarely the case.

Another fact that should be always in the thought of one who writes for the public is that his work is not, or should not be intended merely as a pastime for an idle hour; it should carry a message of helpfulness to someone. If, instead, the thought is such that any soul be harmed thereby, in ever so small a degree, will not the one who, through ignorance, or carelessness, or wilfulness sent that message, be held responsible for the harm done?

The fact that there is a demand for the idle, foolish, improbable and impossible stories with which the market is flooded in no way lessens the responsibility of an author; his object should be to elevate and not to pander to a depraved taste.

"To touch no thing that's vile unless to scorn it,
To touch no thing that's good or beautiful, save to adorn it,"

is the well known definition of the "Poet's Touch," and is equally applicable to prose writings.

Any person—man or woman—who takes up literature as a profession must be prepared for a life of hard and continual study; no one knows how little he knows until he attempts to convey knowledge to another, and constant study is the only means of keeping abreast of the times. He must cultivate patience in the superlative degree and learn "to labor and to wait" for the recognition of his genius, even though it be for years.

Having at last secured a market for his wares, he must be prepared to suffer many things at the hands of editors, proofreaders and typesetters. A changed letter will make his most pathetic, or heroic sentence utterly ridiculous, but he must remember at such times that proof readers are but human and therefore prone to make mistakes.

A very comforting thought to a young and unknown author when such trials come to him, should be that probably that no one but himself will notice them, or, in case some one does he will forget all about it as soon as he lays aside the paper, for we are only important in our own eyes in these respects.

"To be a successful author, then, one must, in the beginning, do away with the thought that it is a life of ease and pleasure, with no cares except to cash the large checks he will receive for his work; he must put his pride, his idleness, his self-conceit and his "sensitive soul" in a pocket, and hanging that in the darkest corner of his memory, go to work with the determination to succeed in spite of many failures and discouragements of every kind. Then, if there is in him a spark of genius for writing acceptably, it will grow until it is recognized by the world and he can be classed with the successful authors who have achieved the desire of their hearts through much tribulation.

S. F. W.

A WOMAN ILLUSTRATOR.

Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn's funny drawings of children have been made familiar to readers by magazine and book illustrations. Hers are not the "very, very good" and dainty little people, for she chooses her subjects from the urchins of the street; the impudent, independent and overly-wise gamins, or else just ordinary youngsters who know the joy of dirty hands and unwashed faces. They are the careless waifs of the sidewalks, the imps of the slums, whom the reformers find so aggravating, detestable—and lovable.

Mrs. Shinn is a Philadelphian and received her art instruction at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Her first important published drawings were in the shape of pictorial jokes for Life, Truth and other comic papers. The magazines have also published a number of her sketches, and have engaged her services in various forms of illustration. In Jeannette L. Gilder's The Autobiography of a Tomboy, Mrs. Shinn's pictures were a great feature of attraction.

A writer in The Critic says that Mrs. Shinn began her career as an artist when she was a very little girl. She used to make drawings of fashionable ladies in gorgeous costumes. With the help of a box of crude water colors, she painted hundreds of these sweeping, remarkable visions, and in the corner of each sheet of her modest portfolio, she signed her name prominently—"Florence Scovel," and underneath—still more prominently—"Original."

The droll and the human are never absent from Mrs. Shinn's views. She has a genuine appreciation of the comical side of her types, and a sense of humor which is cleverly expressed in her work.

She is the wife of Everett Shinn, himself a fine artist. They are both young, with an exuberance of art enthusiasm and vital human interests. Mrs. Shinn signs her drawings "Florence Scovel S——," omitting the full name in order to separate the art identities of herself and husband.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

The new year has opened most happily for the M. G. R.'s when in one day we have with us "Em T. Head," who never wastes time or stationery in writing idle words; a new member—"Bonnie Bess," who promises to be a valuable acquisition to our number; our ever-welcome New England Girl; "Ruth," who brings a word of comfort, and "Phrenologist," who tells sad news, but his letter also contains many thoughts that will enable us to see how we, like "Peggy Short," can make our lives a blessing to those with whom we are associated.

"Bonnie Bess," Oregon, being our only stranger-guest to-day, shall be heard first:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I know I am a stranger to you, but if Miss Prudence will please allow me, I would like to step in just a moment and say my little say, then I'll go and try not to leave any muddy foot-prints behind, even if I am from Oregon.

I have been standing back, listening with interest to what you have been telling about, but never feeling that I could say anything to help until last week when the sad voices of "Broncho Bill" and "Faithful Annie" were heard telling of their deep sorrows. Then it was that I longed to share with them my helper in time of trouble.

I have brought this with me, and as I step out of your circle I will leave the lines that have so often comforted me with the prayer in my heart that they may also comfort others when they feel that their cross is more than they can bear:

A Solitary Way.

There is a mystery in human hearts
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness.
Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy
And cannot realize our bitterness.
"There is not one who really understands—
Not one to enter into all I feel;"
Such is the cry of each of us in turn;
We wander in a "solitary way."

The bitter grief which "no one understands,"
Conveys a secret message from the King,
Entreating you to come to Him again.
"The Man of Sorrow" understands it well,
"In all points tempted," He can feel with you.
You cannot come too often, or too near,
The Son of God is infinite in grace,
His presence satisfies the longing soul;
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."

"Em T. Head," Iowa, has been "doing sums" which she submits to you, with a suggestion:

One hundred and eighty-four letters during the year 1901; and that the first year of the new century! I suppose it means that our membership has dwindled from 1,500, or more, to 184, or even less than that number, as it is probable that some of the faithful ones have written more than once in the year. If I remember aright, it was one of the conditions of membership that we should write at least one letter a year.

And the worst of the matter is, we have no plausible excuse for neglecting to do so, for though it is granted that we are a body of busy young people, who of us could not find, or make the time to write one short letter each year?

I, for one, am going to make a New Year's resolution this late day to better in the future. How many will join me? I think Miss Prudence has been "just too lovely" in bearing with our neglect and condoning our faults and shortcomings. Let us make it up by fairly overwhelming her with our best letters throughout this present year, so that instead of her being obliged to work hard to fill half of our former space, she will have to ask for more, and study as to which of the letters received she can best omit. Who seconds that motion?

"Brother Jonathan," why did you not bring your "tother name" so we might have recognized you?

This letter would hardly need the signature to prove that it came from our "New England Girl:"

"Old Bach," of Montana, ne'er spake truer words than those in his last letter. Here we are, two thousand, more or less of us, on the M. G. R. platform, trying to entertain an audience of over two hundred thousand people—an audience never passible for the greatest artists who ever bowed before the world on any stage—and this, every week in the year. The merry thought should incite each one of us to do our best. Should we fail to be moved by that thought, how can we do otherwise than our best after listening to the gentle reproofs and ever-encouraging words of Miss Prudence, as she meets us from week to week.

The idea that we were addressing others than the members of our own organization had never occurred to me until I read that letter from "Old Bach," consequently I had not realized until then how great an opportunity is presented to us by the M. G. R.

Of course, we have no means of knowing the especial needs of each individual who reads our letters, but, as "Old Bach" says, we can always show the bright side of life to them.

"Let sunshine chase the wrath of gloom away
Why wait our journey's end ere beauty be
Make heaven here, my friend, for you and me"

The dawning of the year 1902 promises to me an unusually happy life. I sometimes wonder if it is right for me to be so happy when there is so much of sorrow and trouble in the world for others, but as I am powerless to prevent it, I content myself with sharing my happiness with others, and trying to alleviate their sorrows. Now, just a word to some of our number: "Broncho Bill," I am truly sorry for you. I was glad to hear again from "Phrenologist," but sorry to hear of "Peggy Short's" illness. "Faithful Annie," 'tis no sin to be as cheerful as you can under any circumstances. "Brother Jonathan," I enjoyed your letter, but wished that Miss Prudence had sent you home after your other "nom," so we might have recognized you. Come again, "Henrietta;" it is a long time since you favored us. "King's Daughter," you did not hear any "weary sighs" in this direction, I am sure. "Cricket," by all means give us a description of your travels. How you must have enjoyed your trip!

The time has gone so fast in listening to these old friends that we must close the meeting for to-day without hearing from the others who are present, much to our regret; but they shall have first place next week, as Miss Prudence thanks you all for coming, and hopes to hear from all during the year.

PRINCESS ALICE'S WAY.

What makes me like to do them? Well,
I'll tell you.
I have a secret which you do not know,
Although we've talked together all the summer
Until this one last day before you go.

I used to play that I was Princess Alice,
And not a country girl, named Hannah Jane;
I fancied that I lived in stately Windsor,
Where lords and ladies followed in my train.

I played I had a dress of rosebud satin,
And one of lacey white with knots of blue,
And toys and story books,—if you could see them!—
Why, even now I half believe it's true.

But always, in my finest dreams of splendor,
A sudden call would spoil my happy fate:
"Oh, Hannah Jane, come in and wash the dishes!
Oh, hurry, Hannah Jane, it's getting late!"

I didn't like it? No, I guess I didn't.
I do not love it yet, to tell you true;
But I have found that I enjoy it better,
When they are calling, to pretend I do.

And so I make believe there's nothing nicer
Than washing dishes on a summer day;
For, if the Princess Alice chose to wash them,
Of course she'd wash them in a royal way.

I never tell the others what I'm thinking,
Sometimes I fancy how surprised they'd be
To know a princess helps them in the kitchen,
The princess knows it, that's enough for me.

—Emma Endicott Marean, in Good Housekeeping.

THE LONGEST WAY 'ROUND

A School Story for Girls, Containing, Withal, an Unobstrusive Little Moral for Parents.

(Concluded.)

When Mrs. Williams had exhausted her powers of persuasion she came down stairs and spoke to her husband. "I think you had better see the doctor about her."

"I never knew her to do such a rude thing in my life. Why, what's come over the girl?"

She's been studying too hard. I told you I didn't think this contest was doing her any good. I want you to stop in and see Dr. Bellair and get him to give her a tonic or something."

Dr. Bellair had a curious little trick of half shutting his eyes when he listened intently. "Um-m," he hummed. "How's her appetite."

"It seems to be pretty good. She's a little pickish, though, here lately it seems to me."

"Still eat the fat on her steak and plenty of butter on her bread?"

"Well, no. She seems to avoid it now. She says she don't care for it."

"Well, Williams, that's not at all a good sign for a growing young woman. Ride her wheel as much as ever? Out in the air a good part of the time?"

"Well, no. Her brother complains that she doesn't go out at all. The fact is, that she hasn't the time now."

"Hasn't the time? She has all the time there is, hasn't she?"

"She's a very studious girl, and its nip and tuck between her and a friend of hers for the Merwin medal at Miss Squire's school and I guess she is studying pretty hard."

"O-h. That's it, is it? And I suppose you'd like her to win it, eh?"

"Why—ah—yes, I would."

"Very handsome medal, I suppose."

"I believe it is."

"And you'd like to have it for a keepsake?"

"A keepsake?"

"Yes. Something to remember your daughter by."

Mr. Williams gasped as the physician's meaning dawned upon him. "Something to remember her by?" he feebly repeated.

"I can put it plainer than that if you wish me to. It would have to be a very handsome medal, indeed, for me to pay such a price for it."

Mr. Williams was troubled. He felt guilty, almost, of his daughter's blood.

"What had I better do? If I take her out of school she'd never get over it. Shall I tell her that she is inferior, that she cannot stand the strain?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, how are we to arrange it?"

"Fortunately, there is such a thing as story books for girls." Mr. Williams stared at him in amazement. "If you have ever read any of them you must have noticed how strenuously they insist upon the beauty of self-renunciation. There's always a girl in love with a fellow. She finds out that some other girl loves him, too. Then she gives him up."

"Oh, that silly stuff!" said Mr. Williams scornfully. "I've always thought that was the worst nonsense ever printed. Why, what kind of a world would it be if we all gave up to our rivals? Supposing I were competing for a contract and should find out that somebody else wanted it, but could not furnish the materials as cheaply as I could, wouldn't I be a ninny to draw back. That's not good reasoning."

"Many correct results are obtained by wrong processes," said Dr. Bellair. "In some cases the longest way round is the shortest way home. There are two words in progress: 'Go ahead' and 'Clear the way.' For the strong, self-assertion; for the weak, self-renunciation. Each is a virtue in its place. In this instance giving up the medal is nobler than winning it. Talk to your wife about it. She'll know how to present the matter to Helen. She's a woman herself. If you or I tried it we should only boggle at it."

Helen was worrying herself, because it seemed so hard for her to study when her mother came into her room. She did not take her daughter's hint that she had a lot of work to do.

"Why doesn't Amy Rice come over any more, Helen?" asked Mrs. Williams.

"I don't know, mamma," said Helen, frowning a little over her geometry.

"I think she is such a sweet girl," continued her mother. Helen tried to remember how it was that the angle A B C equaled the angle D E F.

"It's been a long time since you were over at her house, hasn't it? And you were so fond of each other."

Still no answer.

"You girls haven't had a falling out, have you?"

"No, mamma."

"Just grown apart, have you?"

Helen sat staring moodily at her book.

"What has come between you? The strife for the medal, isn't that it? Is it worth it, dear? Think over all the young women you know. How many of them are the equals of Amy Rice? And what is the gaining of a piece of metal compared with the loss of such a friend?" There were long pauses between the sentences. The angle A B C and its equal D E F blurred before Helen's sight. She remembered how inseparable she and Amy used to be; how they avoided each other now as they walked to and from Miss Squires'. Her mother's arm stole around her. Her mother's hand stroked her hair.

How it would grieve you if Amy won the medal from you by ever so little. Did you ever think how it would grieve Amy if you won it? A year ago would you have been so selfish, would you have tried to take a pleasure away from her?"

"You wouldn't have me go and tell her I withdrew so that she might get the medal, would you? That would be too patronizing. That would look as if I didn't think she would win unless I let her. Yes, and then she would say that I couldn't keep up with her. No, I'll get it if I can."

"Oh, dear, no, I shouldn't tell her so any of the other girls either. When you do a noble act it is vulgar to advertise it and make much of it. I shouldn't tell behind ostentatiously, either. Just do as well as the rest of the class and no better. Just take it a little easier. And another thing: Don't you think you are neglecting your brother? You never go out riding with him any more and your father bought you two that tandem so that you both could have enjoyment with it and he can't go out alone on it. Don't you think you are the least bit selfish in your struggle for the medal?"

"Give it up after all the work I've done?"

"Are you studying only that you may get a medal, not that you may be a useful woman in the world?"

"Mother, don't you think it's fair of me to get it if I can?"

"My dear child, of course it's fair. I am only showing you what I think would be nobler. Think it over."

The angle A B C never did get itself proved to be equal to D E F as far as Helen was concerned. An hour later she came down stairs, put her hand on her mother's shoulder, and nodded. She could not trust herself to do more. It meant that the Great Renunciation had been made. Then she cleared her throat and went over to where Kenneth was digging at his chemistry. "It's a fine day, Bobby. Let's go out for a ride."

The boy looked up quizzically. "Say, don't scare a fellow to death that way," he growled facetiously. But the way he dived for his cap showed how glad he was of her company. "This is like old times, Sis," he called back over his shoulder, as they flew down Lookout Hill.

It took an effort, but the next morning on the way to Miss Squires', Helen caught up with Amy Rice and began talking with her just as if there had never been a coolness. Amy seemed a little surprised, but not for long. Helen saw all the girls looking at them as they entered the school gate together. She knew they were whispering about it, but she made up her mind that the old friendship must be resumed, no matter what the others might think. Coming home she noticed how Amy jumped at the sudden noises and how pale she looked. By the time the week was out the old footing seemed to be resumed, though it did cost a little pang when Miss Nelson said: "Miss Williams, you are not keeping up to your usual standard," and Helen thought she noted the faintest possible smile on Amy's face as she gave the same demonstration, over which Helen had stumbled, with all the glibness of a phonograph. But the same tenacity of purpose that had held her to the contest kept her to her purpose to make it up with Amy, and there, too, the daily rides and the early bedtime now brought the red back in her cheeks and steadied her nerves so that she no longer fretted over trifles.

One day, going into Virgil, Gladys Mercer, the fun-maker of the class, pretended to trip over something and went back and picked up an imaginary hair-pin and stuck it in her hair. It made them all laugh, but when they had done, Amy Rice still went on laughing. At first they laughed at her, but when she kept on and on with something wild, something almost painful in her cachinations, they grew frightened. Miss Squires looked very serious and brought her smelling salts, and had Helen take the shrieking girl into the private office, while Hannah, the maid, called a cab to take Miss Rice home.

On Commencement Day Miss Squires read out: "The Merwin gold medal for general excellence would have been awarded to Miss Amy Grosvenor Rice but for the unfortunate illness which prevented her from completing her studies. It is now awarded to Miss Helen Hurlbut Williams, whose term averages have given her the next highest standing."

Everybody applauded and Helen stood up in her place. But she did not move forward to where Miss Squires stood smiling with the little box open in her hand on whose rose-colored satin lining the Merwin medal winked and glittered. The Great Renunciation had not been made only to be itself renounced. "I cannot take it," she said. "Miss Rice stood higher than I did when she broke down. It belongs to her." Then she sat down.

Miss Squires whispered with the trustees of the fund. They whispered with her. While the audience waited, Dr. Bellair improved the opportunity to say to Mrs. Williams: "When I get rich enough I'm going to leave a fund providing medals for the greatest proficiency and general improvement in playing tag." Miss Squires turned to the people and announced: "The trustees have accepted Miss Williams' suggestion and the medal is awarded to Miss Amy Grosvenor Rice, provided Miss Williams will consent to act as the presentation committee."

• • • •

The sick girl turned from the treasure on which she had set her heart and threw her arms about Helen's neck: "Oh Helen!" she cried, "how miserably selfish I have been! Won't you forgive me, dearest?"

Under Helen's dinner-napkin that evening was another little box. When she opened it, there on the rose-colored satin lining winked and glittered a gold disk. It couldn't have been the Merwin medal because inside it "the little men were making nails." On it was engraved a motto: "The longest way around is the nearest way home."

"What does that mean, papa?"

"Ask Dr. Bellair."—Eugene Wood in The Home Magazine.

Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. P.

1—WHAT AM I?

I am a plant which delights to live in swamps. My name was given to me because of my appearance when the sun shines upon my leaves. I have white flowers and round, red-haired leaves. I use these hairs to trap insects, and when my prisoners are dead, my leaves absorb their juices for food. Swinburne has written a poem in honor of me.

2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters. My 15-4-7-8 is to chant; my 10-2-13 is a rodent; my 1-2-6-8-5 is an affliction; my 11-14-7-8 is a large cork; my 1-12-13 is a clumsy boat; my whole is one of our earliest wild-flowers.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A lady planted 13 rose bushes in her garden, in such a manner that there were 12 rows and only 3 trees in each row. How were they arranged?

4—PRINTER'S PI.

"I lliel eh sa eth wel otnu laeel. eh lalhs wegr ge eth lyll, dan saet thorf lst otaer sa nabendo."

5—QUERY.

From what did the plant called "Solomon's Seal" derive its name?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote
"At all times then, and in all seasons
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings
Teaching us by most persuasive reasons
How near akin they are to human things."

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 16.

1—Elisha Kent Kane.
2—Words forming half-square: Kenar, Edar, nag, Ar, Z.
3—$7,000. (See chat.)
4—Winter.
5—Charles XII of Sweden, was called the "Alexander of the North."
6—Sir Henry Wotton wrote:
"How happy is he, born or taught,
Who serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill."

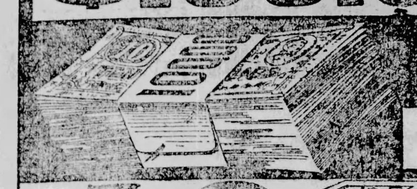
Chat.

The set of floral puzzles used this week came from our Georgia student, "Metta."

E. D. Randolph and J. W. Myers penetrated the "learned cloisters" of the Cademy to-day, bringing excellent algebraic solutions for the problems of Jan. 2 and 9. Come again, gentlemen, you are very welcome.

Marley Cranford says he solved the "hare and hound" problem 6 years ago. Well, what of it? It only goes to prove the "survival of the fittest."

$100.00 CASH ... REWARD!



MONEY FOR BRAINS

4E ME

$100.00 CASH REWARD

Have you brains and energy? If you have and are painstaking and studious, supply the correct name for the beautiful sentimental flower represented in the above picture, which when correctly answered represents the emblem of fidelity, and you may win a SUM OF MONEY. The flower is a small blue one marked with a yellow centre, and can be found growing in wet or damp places. This is a brand new puzzle, and if you are smart you can, with diligent study, give the correct solution and win some CASH. Patrons have

ABSOLUTELY NO MONEY TO PAY FOR A GUESS

so that the cash each patron or customer receives will be clear gain. One answer only is allowed. *Try and Win.* Brains and Energy can Help. This is a free contest and contains no elements of chance, and we positively guarantee to pay all patrons Cash for correct solutions. Your right to a cash prize rests entirely with yourself. Send us your solution, and if correct you will hear from us by return mail. Address CURALINE CHEMICAL CO. 18 Spruce St., New York City.

COUPON No. 207 Cut out this Coupon and send to your answer.

IN PEKIN.

Foreign Ministers Received Properly by Court.

Pekin, Jan. 24.—The ministers of the powers here have attained the goal which has been their aim since intercourse between China and the powers began. They have been received as representatives of sovereigns equal in rank to the Chinese emperor.

The audiences Wednesday between the emperor and the ministers were held in the innermost, large hall of the forbidden city. The emperor sat upon a dais behind a table. There were four princes at the back of his chair and a dozen officials at each side.

The dowager empress was concealed by a screen, according to the stories of the attendants, and remained invisible.

The audience chamber was furnished ornately, in contrast to the dingy rooms which served for these audiences under the old regime.

The secretaries translated the addresses of the ministers, copies of which were handed to the emperor. The replies were delivered by Prince Ching.

The emperor was silent throughout the audiences, and remained stolid and impassive.

STOPPED THE SALE.

Tacoma, Jan. 27.—The steamer Victoria brings news that Viceroy Liu, of Nanking, and Viceroy Yuan Shikai, of Chi Li, have stopped the proposed sale of the Pei Yang naval squadron to Russia and are rapidly making preparations for an entire reorganization of China's navy and army. The viceroys propose to employ American and British naval officers in effecting the reorganization of the Chinese navy. Naval and military headquarters will be established at Tien Tsin. Reorganization of the Chinese army will be commenced by Viceroy Yuan Chiki, of Chi Li, who will immediately mobilize an army of 100,000 foreign drilled soldiers for use in the provinces of Chi Li and Shan Tung.

Treasure in Chinese Palace.

Pekin, Jan. 27.—Chinese officials have found treasure to the value of over 100,000,000 taels in gold and silver which was buried in the woman's quarters of the palace before the court fled from Pekin. The court has granted 5,000,000 taels annually to Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Shi Li for the maintenance of an army of 100,000 men in Chi Li province. Yuan Shi Kai has been given practical control of the army and navy of China, and proposes engaging Japanese instructors for the army and British instructors for the navy.

M. Beau Is Satisfied.

Paris, Jan. 24.—A dispatch has been received at the foreign office here from M. Beau, the French minister at Pekin, informing the officials that he had presented his credentials. The message does not contain any particulars, but the foreign office presumes that M. Beau had previously received satisfactory assurance from the Chinese officials regarding the pending missionary questions.

Plague at Canton.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Consul McWade at Canton, has cabled the state department that there have been over 100 deaths from plague at Shuiting, about 250 miles south of Canton.

Transfer Native Customs.

Canton, Jan. 25.—The native customs will be transferred to the imperial maritime department at Pekin.

Manchurian Treaty.

Pekin, Jan. 25.—It is expected that the Manchurian treaty will be signed within a week.

APPEAL FOR RECIPROCITY.

New York, Jan. 24.—A cablegram was received by the Merchants' association of this city from Havana to-day, as follows:

Havana, Jan. 24.—American interests in Cuba, aggregating about $80,000,000, urge your body to exert every effort possible to have congress grant the tariff concessions asked for by the Cuban commission, in order to save their interests from financial ruin. Every commercial interest in Cuba is jeopardized unless immediate favorable action is taken. With reciprocity, trade with the United States in manufactured articles will increase 30 millions within a year.

"THE AMERICAN CLUB."

The Merchants' association will file the original with the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house at Washington. A copy will be sent to each member of the committee.

A NEW GOD.

New York, Jan. 27.—Mon Eye Mu, aged 2,000 years, double-faced and squint-eyed, has come to town. To a few Americans who have caught a glimpse of him in the temple on the top floor of 20 Mott street he is regarded as an uncommonly ugly heathen image.

Mon Eye Mu is the very newest Chinese deity in this country. It cost a fortune to bring him here from Kwangtung.

Chinatown is in the throes of a rival since his coming. Mon Eye Mu bears the half-mark of a Confucian god and his followers number the largest of any Chinese sect in greater New York. They are planning to celebrate his coming with fitting pomp during Chinese New Year.

Treasure to Havana.

New York, Jan. 24.—Lawrence Turnure & Co. shipped $150,000 gold on the steamer Esperanza, which sailed for Havana.

SECRESTAT AFFAIR.

Venezuela Now Getting Into Trouble With France.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Jan. 24.—In spite of the protests made by the French consul here President Castro has sustained the action of the Venezuelan authorities at LaGuira, who refused to permit M. Secrestat, Jr., of Bordeaux, to land, although the government had previously assured the consul that the traveler might debark. It is held by the authorities that while the French line steamer St. Laurenta, on which M. Secrestat was a passenger, was at Fort-de-France, Island of Martinique, or at the Island of Trinidad, he conferred with General Matos, the revolutionary leader. The consul made inquiries on the subject which established the fact that General Matos was not at Martinique or Trinidad when the St. Laurenta touched at these islands, but was off the Venezuelan coast on board the revolutionists' steamer Libertador. All the passengers, and notably the secretary of the Spanish legation at Caracas, assert that the behavior of M. Secrestat was always most correct and that he did not see General Matos. It is claimed that this incident makes it necessary for the French government to take the steps necessary to cause French citizens to be respected.

The French cruiser D'Estres is at Caroupano, a seaport town in the state of Bermeduese, Venezuela, and will probably be sent to Caracas.

M. Secrestat, Jr., the son of a merchant of Bordeaux, France, arrived at La Guira, January 14, with the intention of going to Caracas, to protest there against the seizure of the estate of General Matos, by the Venezuelan government, the general's property having been legally leased by M. Secrestat, Sr. The French government, January 16, cabled to Caracas, instructing the French consul there to insist that M. Secrestat, Jr., be allowed to land.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The French government to-day received a cable message from the French consul at Carawen, Venezuela, announcing that President Castro has absolutely refused to allow M. Secrestat, Jr., to land, in spite of the consul's repeated vigorous protests.

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 24.—The latest advices from Bogota report that all is quiet in the interior.

News has reached Panama that General Porras, one of the insurgent leaders, was wounded on board the Liberal steamer Padilla during the naval battle of Monday last in Panama Bay.

The government is making proposals to a wrecking company at New York, to float the Lautaro, which was sunk in the same engagement. Her guns have already been salved. Canoes which have arrived at Panama reported that Gen. Castro and his forces are at Las Tablas. Nobody is allowed on the streets of Panama under penalty of arrest after 10 at night. Reinforcements are expected momently.

Suspicious lights have been seen off the Pacora coast northeast of Panama, signalling with the shore. It is surmised that the revolutionists are trying to land there.

MURDER MYSTERY.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Dean Cooper, treasurer of the Graham Paper company, is dead, as the result of injuries sustained in a mysterious manner while in the Vista Turkish bath establishment, at 3518 Franklin avenue, last night.

William A. Strother, the colored man in charge of the bath house, who tells a conflicting story about the affair, is under arrest, and a diamond ring worth $1,500 and a valuable pin belonging to Mr. Cooper have been recovered from their hiding place in the cellar of the bath house.

Mr. Cooper's injury consisted of a fractured skull. A sledgehammer covered with blood was also found in the cellar and taken possession of by the police. Strother made a statement to the police that, about midnight, a boy brought Mr. Cooper a note, which he refused to answer. The boy went away, and soon after a man and two women entered. When he returned from the cellar, where he had gone to fix the fires, Strother says, he found Cooper on the couch, unconscious.

Strother stoutly maintains his innocence. Fountain, the janitor, was taken to the police station, but was released after telling about the presence of two colored women in the bath house when he left.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—William Strother, the negro attendant at the Vista Turkish bath house at Grand and Franklin avenues, confessed to-day to the murder on Wednesday night, in the bath house, of Alexander Dean Cooper, the millionaire.

The confession was made to-day before Chief of Police Kiely, Chief of Detectives Desmond and a police stenographer, who took the murderer's words verbatim. Strother signed the confession after it had been transcribed.

Strother, who had been constantly "sweated" by Chief Desmond, finally broke down this forenoon just prior to the hour for the coroner's inquest to begin and confessed all. He said he took the hammer in one hand, lifted it high in the air and brought it down on the head of Mr. Cooper, who was asleep on the cot. "I don't know why I did it," said Strother. "I guess I must have been drunk and mad."

SAVED BY CHAFFEE.

He Killed an Intoxicated Soldier--Aguilar Goes to Prison.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Philippine mail received at the war department brings the records of a number of courts-martial of a number of natives by American military commissions. The most interesting case was that of Gabino de la Cruz, a native, tried recently for a crime alleged to have been committed in June, 1899. The specifications alleged that Cruz boloed an unknown American soldier to death, while the latter was asleep in the streets of Bocaue, Bulacan, and helplessly intoxicated. Gen. Chaffee criticised the finding of the military commission which found Cruz guilty of all the allegation of the specifications without exception, whereas no evidence was submitted to show that the soldier was killed with a bolo or was asleep and drunk, and no one appears to have seen the blow struck. General Chaffee says that a strong chain of circumstantial evidence connected Cruz with the crime, and while revoking the death sentence, decreed thirty years' imprisonment at hard labor, stating that in view of the fact that the crime was committed a long time ago, when the hostile feeling occasioned by active warfare was very great and the people of the island had practically no knowledge of the laws of war, he would not permit the man to be hanged.

Augustin Aguilar, leader of the famous oath-bound organization of Sandatahans, repaired to the house of a native, accused him of being a spy, and "out of mere wanton exercise of assumed authority," beat him over the head with a club, and subsequently killed him by cutting his throat with a sabre. On the witness stand the accused said that the death of his victim was desired by the community because the murdered man had "a bad sickness." He was sentenced to be hanged, but General Chaffee commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Six natives, members of a band of outlaws, to gratify a feeling of ill will, seized, bound and carried away to an isolated spot, a native named Daos, and shot him to death. Returning to their victim's house they seized his wife and shortly put her to death also. One of the natives was acquitted, three were sentenced to be hanged, sentence being approved, one was already serving a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for another crime, in view of which the sentence against him was remitted, and the remaining one had died last August.

SUBWAY EXPLOSION.

New York, Jan. 27.—A quantity of dynamite stored in a temporary structure at Fortieth street and Park avenue and used by contractors on the rapid transit tunnel, exploded to-day. Two persons were killed and at least 75 others were injured. One of these killed was J. Roderick Roberts, of Nelson, British Columbia, who was in his room in the Murray Hill hotel when the explosion occurred.

The other person killed was a workman in the tunnel, whose name is believed to be Carroll. The shock of the explosion was felt in all of the large buildings in the neighborhood. All the windows on the south side of the Grand Central station were broken, as were those in the Grand Union hotel, the Murray Hill hotel, the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital, and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, all of which are near the place where the dynamite was stored.

Every private house in the neighborhood felt the shocks. Lamp posts were knocked down, pedestrians were cut by falling glass, and cab men and cab horses were thrown to the ground. The Murray Hil hotel suffered most of all the neighboring buildings. Through the window huge pieces of timber, known as "nodling," were shot as if they were arrows. All of the workmen within several blocks of Fortieth street were hurt. One man, Hamilton Jones, was blown nearly 550 feet, but was not killed, though badly cut and bruised.

Only a few of the injured were badly hurt. Many were cut by falling glass and were able to go to their homes after their wounds had been dressed by ambulance surgeons.

Orders have been issued by the War department assigning the Fourth Regiment of infantry, which recently arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, to the Department of Texas.

Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Agony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.

"For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone-mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

DANISH ISLANDS.

Treaty Signed for Their Cession to the United States.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies islands, from Denmark to the United States, was signed at the state department to-day by Secretary Hay and Constantine Brun, the Danish minister. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification immediately.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Following the invariable rule in such cases, the state department officials decline to make public any of the details of the treaty, so that it is not possible to state positively the price to be paid, though this is believed to be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. It is known also that Denmark has abandoned the position she was inclined to occupy toward the conservation of the political rights of the inhabitants of the islands and leaves the United States a free hand to deal with them, without pledge of American citizenship or of free trade provision. So it is assumed that the status of the Danish West Indian Islands politically and commercially, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico. Having gained these points in the negotiations, the state department officials believe that the treaty is certain to receive the approval of the United States senate.

New York, Jan. 28.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at St. Thomas sends the following in connection with the reported transfer of the islands to the United States:

What puzzles the average Danish West Indian more than anything else is the impression which seems to have gained ground in America and elsewhere that he objects to the transfer of the island and the plebiscite is necessary. Apart from the fact that there are so many different nationalities in the Danish West Indies that it would be a matter of great difficulty to arrive at a just conclusion in case of a plebiscite, it may be confidently asserted that no such wish has been expressed and if it were possible to take a vote under such circumstances, it would be in favor of the transfer.

That there may have been a feeling against it some time ago among a few of the natives is possible, but this was partly owing to sentiment and partly to the statement made by the anti-sale party about the miserable condition of Porto Rico under American rule. Now that the truth has come to light about that island, our people are looking forward to the change, believing that there can be nothing save prosperity for these islands should it take place. It is a pity that this state of feeling of the inhabitants has not been more widely circulated throughout the United States, so that Americans might know that they are not taking under their protection an unwilling population, a fact which can be substantiated by any American who has visited these islands.

There has been little excitement here the last few days, owing to a rumor that the sale was "off."

At St. Croix, as an offset to the telegram sent to the finance ministers and Rigsdag, by 146 leading inhabitants, among whom were forty planters, representing 40,000 out of 50,000 acres of cultivated land of the island, praying for the sale, an opposition list was started. The few property holders that were overlooked refused to sign it, but the officials and a few policemen did so. But the opinion seems to be gaining ground that all the opposition has been fostered by Danish speculators in the hope that should negotiations be declared off and values become further depreciated, they may be able to purchase lands and houses for a song.

The St. Croix Avis, in a letter from the rector of the Angelican church, exposes the manner in which anti-sale signatures were obtained to a list. This list was sent by cable to the prime minister at Copenhagen on the 9th inst. It protests against a telegram sent by the forty planters and 106 proprietors already alluded to, characterizing them as American capitalists and asks "his excellency to use his influence to keep St. Croix under the Danish flag, on condition that the mother country will know how to find means to make the cultivation of sugar, which at present finds itself in a critical position."

This is signed by three Danish Planters, two merchants and by 215 other persons, all eminently respectable.

The general feeling is that of despair for the future of these islands if the sale is not completed.

EARTHQUAKE IN WEST.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis and in many of the adjoining towns a few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. The first shock was light. The second was more severe. Persons who had slept through the first shock were awakened by the second. The shocks were accompanied by a rumbling sound. Reports received show that the shocks were very generally felt throughout the city and suburbs, of sufficient force to rattle the crockery and swing pictures in the residences.

Fred Ruble, the night operator at the weather bureau, whose office is on the top of the Federal building, felt the shocks very distinctly, but failed to note the exact time. He said both came between 4 and 5 o'clock.

In Clifton Heights, west of the city, the shocks were very severe and residents ran into their yards, fearing their houses would be shaken down.

The shocks were felt distinctly across the river in Illinois, in East St. Louis, Granite City and Venice. In the latter town, buildings shook and windows rattled so violently that residents believed an explosion had occurred in the neighborhood.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.—An earthquake shock was experienced in the northeast extremity of the city, early this morning. The movement was slight and no damage resulted.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 24.—There was pronounced earth shock here at 4:40 this morning. The seismic disturbance lasted nearly a minute and the oscillation was from east to west. The shaking of walls was perceptible in many brick residences.

LINCOLN'S DAUGHTER?

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Sarah Todd, living in Springfield, appeared at the office of State's Attorney Shutt yesterday and asked his assistance in the matter of proving her identity as a daughter of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Todd says she was reared by Robert and James Todd, who resided 2½ miles south of Chambersburg, Pike county. They always, she says, refused to tell her her name, but a friend, she says, told her that she was Lincoln's daughter. She says, too, that she remembers that Lincoln called at her home once and that he had a discussion with the Todds concerning her. Mrs. Todd says that she wanted her foster father to tell her the name of her parents, but he refused to do so, and when she was 18 years old she left him. At the time she went away she was given $2,000.

The woman says that at the time he was assassinated Lincoln was the owner of a tract of land near Petersburg, which his estate failed to obtain. She says the present holders have possession illegally and she desires to establish her identity in order to get the land.

Members of the emperor's family and German officials are profuse in their welcome to the Prince of Wales, but the Berlin public is chilly in its attitude toward the British representative

GOV. DOLE TO BE REMOVED

Col. Samuel Parker Will Become Chief Executive in Hawaii.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Col. Samuel Parker, one of the wealthiest and most progressive native business men of Honolulu, has been selected by President Roosevelt to displace Sanford B. Dole as governor of Hawaii. Gov. Dole's term of office does not expire until May, 1904, and his removal is due to general dissatisfaction with his conduct of affairs. This is particularly true with regard to his rulings in land matters, which have been repeatedly overruled by the interior department. Another reason for the change is the continual ill-health of Gov. Dole,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

which has prevented him from giving his personal attention to the duties of the office. It his been reported that for that reason he wished to resign, but has been persuaded to hold on by his political associates until they could name his successor. The administration has not been pleased with Gov. Dole's course toward the Hawaiian legislature, in which a majority is of the native party, his action in some cases being considered almost high-handed.

The removal of Gov. Dole carries with it the displacing of Henry E. Cooper, the territorial secretary, by George R. Carter, son of the former Hawaiian minister at Washington, and now a prominent young business man of Honolulu. In fact, the appointment of Parker is in a measure dependent upon Carter's acceptance of the secretaryship. A letter has already gone to Honolulu tendering the office to Carter, and both his appointment and that of Parker as well depend on his reply. Carter is a graduate of Yale and belongs to what is known as the "ole or missionary party, but is one of the most liberal and progressive of that faction.

Col. Parker is a native of Hawaii and a Kanaka. He is one of the wealthiest men in the islands, owning large sugar plantations, cattle ranches and extensive real estate in Honolulu. He was prime minister in the last cabinet of Queen Liliuokalani, but upon annexation of the islands by the United States strongly advised the natives to submit, and probably more than any other man influenced them in that direction. He was one of the delegates from Hawaii to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, and was a member of the committee appointed to notify President McKinley of his nomination, making a brief speech on the latter occasion. He was the Republican candidate for congress from the territory and was defeated by 70 votes by Wilcox, the native candidate, in a three-cornered race, the Democratic nominee being Prince David, a nephew of Liliuokalani.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The Tribune says in a Washington special:

An authoritative denial was issued at the White House to-day to the story that Gov. Dole, of Hawaii, had been asked to resign, and that Col. Sam Parker, the prime minister of Queen Lil, would be his successor.

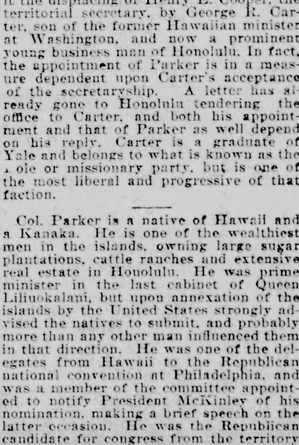
Germany irritated by attempts of the British to throw suspicion on the Kaiser's policy toward America in the Spanish war.

Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused by Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogas-



tric, and when the stomach fails to properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble, and, in fact, frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect, by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug, but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

TRUSTS CAN'T BE DOWNED

Said Schwab In an Interview With French Journalist.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Journal of Paris publishes an interview between M. Ludovic Naudeau and Mr. Schwab, president of the great steel trust. The following are extracts from it:

"The trust is perfectly true. We are more powerful than any monarch that ever existed. Why should we deny it? Our trust, the United States Steel and Iron Corporation, of which I am president, pays annually in salaries to 210,000 employes, a sum amounting to $210,000,000. Five millions of souls and upward are directly dependent upon the employes, and maybe fifteen millions indirectly so.

"The trust owns its railroads and 217 steamers. It is powerful enough to dictate to the railroad companies. Yes, we are strong, very strong, but we are useful, beneficient and our vital principle is use and not abuse.

"What! Fight the trusts! Try to thwart the evolution of trusts? Why, it is impossible. The trusts are a necessary resultant of the progress of civilization to which we have attained and of a rational and lofty conception of industrial production. Nothing will be able to check their development.

"As far as I am concerned," observed Mr. Schwab, "I think that the operations of the 'trusts' should be conducted without any secrecy whatever. We have nothing to gain whatever by mystery. We are anxious to win the confidence of our stockholders and of the general public, and it is only by giving the widest publicity to our operations, that we can obtain this result. About 6,000 people hold stock in the United States Steel company. In my opinion, they should be kept strictly posted as to the operations of the concern."

SCHLEY'S WESTERN TRIP UNWISE

Washington Regards It as Detrimental to His Future.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says:

Rear Admiral Schley's popularity, as shown by his western trip, will have no effect upon President Roosevelt's action upon his appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated his conduct during the war with Spain. On the other hand, it is likely to have a positively injurious effect upon his future, for the reason that his development as a Presidential possibility may cause many of his influential friends to withdraw their support. This epitomizes the Washington view of Rear Admiral Schley's tour of the middle west.

The President will not act until he has received the comments of the navy department upon Rear Admiral's Schley's brief, the ablest yet filed, and has considered them in connection with the arguments of counsel for the appellant.

While Rear Admiral Schley stated on three separate occasions yesterday that he was not in politics, some of the high political powers of Maryland suspect that an attempt will be made to force him forward as a Presidential possibility.

One Maryland politician of prominence said that already there is a disposition to drop Schley, and two prominent papers of Baltimore are only awaiting an opportunity to do so. By appealing to the President, Rear Admiral Schley has lost the active support of several prominent politicians who advised him against such action.

Secretary Long, Judge Advocate General Lemly and Mr. Hanna, who assisted in conducting the case before the court of inquiry, held a conference with the President. Secretary Long declined to be interviewed concerning the conference.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 28.—There is much excitement over the alleged discovery of alluvial gold in considerable quantities near Sumas, B. C., which is situated a few miles from the international boundary line and 50 miles from Vancouver. An old Klondike man named Davis claims to have found a number of nuggets and also discovered other traces of gold in the vicinity. Claims were immediately staked, and many Vancouver people, business men as well as miners, are staking more claims as near the original one as possible. Experts have hastened to Sumas to ascertain precisely the value of the alleged discovery.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL

Merger Will Embrace All Transportation Lines. Company Capitalized at $30,000,000.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald says: Plans are maturing in this city to supply half of the funds required in the deal by which all the railroad franchises and existing roads in Philadelphia will be merged and operated for all time by one company. It is, it is stated, proposed to form a new company capitalized at $30,000,000, which will issue $1,800,000 per year per cent bonds. The new company will have a monopoly of all the local transportation, surface, underground and elevated. The deal involves financial interests worth fully $150,000,000 in leased and new lines and franchises.

MANILA EXPOSITION.

Manila, Jan. 27.—Felipe Buencamino, one of the directors of the Federal party, is endeavoring to inaugurate an exhibition of commerce to be held next December. He relies mainly upon exhibits from the United States, China, Japan, Siam and Java, which the merchants of Manila are inclined to think that this exhibition should be delayed another year, but if sufficient support is promised the United States Philippine commission will be asked to assist in carrying out the idea.

TEN MEN MISSING.

Manila, Jan. 27.—The ten men of the command of Capt. Davis Porter of the United States Marine Corps who failed to return from the expedition into the interior of Samar when Capt. Porter and 26 members of his party reached the coast of that island, January 21, are still missing, and little hope of their safe return is entertained.

TROUBLE IN NEGROS.

Manila, Jan. 27.—Col. Charles W. Miner, of the Sixth infantry, reports the conditions on the island of Negros to be unsatisfactory, and that 400 bolomen and firemen armed with rifles under the command of the fanatical bandit leader, Papa Isio, are terrorizing the people.

Philippine Improvements.

Manila, Jan. 27.—The United States Philippine commission has appropriated $5,000 for improving the harbor of Iloilo, and $3,000 to be expended on the Cagayan river, in northern Luzon.

RANSOM PAID.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, to-day, says th ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Silka, has been paid to the brigands, and that the captives are expected to be released to-day.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

At the Graves of His Great-Grandparents at Chatfield, O.

Bucyrus, O., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of citizens of Chatfield initiatory steps were taken to erect a monument in memory of the late president in the little Chatfield cemetery, where the great grandparents of McKinley are buried. At present the graves are marked by modest headstones, which were put up by McKinley when governor of Ohio. The people of Chatfield feel that a more pretentious memorial should be erected. At the public meeting, Stephen Waller, who married an aunt of Mr. McKinley, was made chairman.

NO KISSING BEES.

Goshen, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Rev. Clarence Blakeley, past of the Reformed church in Dutch Hollow, has been much annoyed of late by the young people of the neighborhood holding kissing bees during the services in his church.

Last night the climax came. The church is of the old-fashioned kind and dimly lighted with kerosene lamps. In the midst of the services loud smacks were heard in the rear of the room. Then the minister, exasperated, switched from his exhortation and gave the lovemaking young people a scathing lecture. He talked right and left, individually and collectively. The smacking ceased, the minister cooled off and the meeting continued unmolested.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

BOERS ACTIVE.

Many Small Engagements Without Much Result.

London, Jan. 28.—A long dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Johannesburg, Monday, January 27, gives details of the military operations since January 21. They are mostly unimportant, but indicative of continued activity on the part of the Boers. General Methuen's yeomanry got into trouble near Rietofel, Western Transvaal, and lost eight men killed, five wounded and forty-one made prisoners. The latter have since been released. This was offset by General Bruce Hamilton in a fight at Elemo, Transvaal colony, resulting in the dispersal of a Boer laager. The Boer losses were two men killed, four wounded and ninety-four made prisoners, including Field Cornet DeVillers, Captain DeJager and Lodwat DeJager, a former member of the First Volksraad. In addition, Colonel Plumer captured fifty-five Boers.

Lord Kitchener reports that Field Cornet Bodes' command quarreled while discussing the question of surrender. The other encounters have already been reported.

The week's Boer losses were 31 men killed, 20 wounded, 322 made prisoners and 53 men who surrendered.

London, Jan. 28.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced in the house of commons to-day, that no overtures for peace had been received from any one authorized to speak in behalf of the Boers. A communication was however, received late on Saturday last, from the Dutch government, which was now under consideration. Mr. Balfour hoped to lay the communication and reply to it before the house shortly.

Wilson Lost His Catch.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—Colonel Wilson captured twenty Boers near Frankfort, in Orange River Colony, last Saturday. He was preparing at dawn the next day to move away with his captives when a superior force of Boers made a desperate effort to recapture the prisoners. A hot fight ensued, in which all but three of the prisoners escaped and in which a few men were killed and wounded on both sides.

Gen. Viljoen Captured.

London, Jan. 27.—A report sent by Lord Kitchener from Johannesburg tells of the important capture of Gen. B. Viljoen, in the neighborhood of Lydenburg, Transvaal colony, as well as the captures of small parties of Boers elsewhere.

KRUGER WILL NOT COME.

New York, Jan. 28.—C. D. Piece, consul of the Orange Free State, said in regard to the report that Paul Kruger might come to this country in April, in response to the many invitations he had received, that it had been definitely settled that he would not come. He spoke as if this decision was final.

PACIFIC CABLE.

House Committee Decides in Favor of Government Construction and Maintenance.

Washington, Jan. 28.—By a vote of 8 to 7 the house committee on commerce to-day decided in favor of government construction, operation and maintenance of a Pacific cable, and ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative Corliss, of Michigan, providing for details of such a government undertaking.

BIG GIFT COMING.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Record Herald says:

It is rumored in faculty circles at the University of Chicago, that John D. Rockefeller is contemplating a gift of $20,000,000 in order to see the complete development of the University according to President Harper's plans and under his direction, within the next few years.

According to the rumor, Mr. Rockefeller wrote to Dr. Harper and asked: "What is required for the completion of the university?"

Mr. Harper replied:

"Twenty six millions and some hundred thousand dollars."

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are a victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge, to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1670 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

Capital Gossip.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

The President is not disposed to give Ohio a cabinet place.

Three months ago it was generally believed that when Taft arrived in Washington it would be to discuss with the President and his advisers a place for him in the cabinet.

Now nothing is heard of such talk and it seems reasonably certain that the President has decided to not transfer Root and to keep Hay.

Taft will be expected to settle the differences between the army and the civil government in the Philippines.

He will be called upon to explain a letter from Gen. Chaffee stating that the insurgents never will be conquered unless the islands are placed under complete military control and the civil administration subordinated for a time. He says unless this is done instead of a slowly decreasing army force it will be necessary to maintain a gradually increasing one.

When Senator Hanna came into the senate chamber this morning he was carrying a large black morocco portfolio gaily bedecked with long red ribbons. It looked as though it had been decorated at a county fair. Hanna's face wore a wide grin and he showed his gaudy prize to many senators. When Senator Foraker came in Hanna hurried over and showed him the costly leather bound book. He opened it and Hanna threw an arm over his colleague's shoulder. It was very touching and difficult to imagine that these two big men had been fighting with knives and brickbats a few days ago.

A few seconds later Mr. Hanna was seen waving the red ribbons frantically above his head. The whole senate looked and smiled. President Frye asked in amazed tones as to the trouble, whereupon Mr. Hanna gravely announced that he presented his colleague's certificate of election. Just previous to this certificate of election of James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, was presented. It made a very interesting contrast to the Ohio certificate. It was on a plain letter head in rather indistrict typewriting.

Chas. G. Bennett, secretary United States senate, has just returned from a trip to Cuba and declares that after the Cubans have enjoyed independent government for a very short time they will petition this government to be annexed as a territory. He says the better class of Cubans are rapidly becoming Americanized, that such a tendency is unmistakable and that Americans may as well make up their minds to inevitable free commercial relations with the island.

The army appropriation bill this year carries about $80,000,000, a reduction compared with the sum appropriated by the act for the current year of about $24,000,000. The estimates were presented for an army of one hundred thousand but the committee has made provision for 83,000, which is a larger number than the war department expects to retain in the service next year.

Minister Wu is getting very much excited about the Chinese exclusion act. He declared at a dinner party last week that if the Chinese were again so rigorously excluded he would probably withdraw from this country and his government would be impelled to greatly restrict trade relations.

Mrs. McKinley has made an appeal to President Roosevelt for the re-appointment of Postmaster Flattery, at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. She says that it was a personal appointment of her husband, and that he intended to reappoint him. Senator Foraker has endorsed William B. Bryson, who is recommended by the Wayne county committee, and Senator Hanna has endorsed Flattery. Therefore, it is up to the President to decided whether or not the wishes of Mrs. McKinley shall be granted.

The President has referred Admiral Schley's appeal to the Navy department for "comment." This is the technical term employed in naval law to designate a reply, in the nature of a criticism, to any presentation.

WON'T RETIRE HOBSON.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A naval retiring board has declined to recommend the retirement of Captain Richmond P. Hobson. He has complained of his eyes.

Captain Hobson himself applied to be retired, but the board of physicians which examined him found that his eyes were not permanently injured and refused to recommend his retirement. He has been ordered to return to duty in connection with the Charleston exposition.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

As Strenuous in Her Way as Is the President.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is, in every sense, the mistress of the White House. Her incumbency has been marked by a desire to fulfil her whole duty and inclination to urge others not to be remiss.

She is a strict disciplinarian, and she does not allow well-known rules to be transgressed. She remains at home every Tuesday morning, in order that she may confer with the cabinet ladies and discuss plans for the week. She wishes every cabinet hostess to attend these meetings, and she will promptly inquire about an absentee. On Tuesday mornings, every detail in social life is discussed. Mrs. Roosevelt gives her views concisely and decidedly.

In matters of apparel she has her preferences, and she expects the cabinet women to follow her suggestions. She is partial to white, and for this reason does not like to see her aids at official recentions garbed sombrely. One cabinet woman is in despair because her best gown is of black lace thread, costing $750, and Mrs. Roosevelt especially dislikes black for evening wear. She has told the cabinet women not to wear black.

Another point which Mrs. Roosevelt insists on is the style of decorations at the state and cabinet dinners. The President, she has explained, does not like high table ornaments or flowers banked pyramid fashion, because it obstructs the view. This puts the Root silver candelabra, celebrated locally, out of commission, when the President dines with the secretary of war.

Consequently, all those who invite the President and Mrs. Roosevelt must use low, flat floral adornment. The President does not like many guests, so the cabinet people have only one or two extra guests in addition to their own set.

The list of the guests for a cabinet dinner must be submitted to Mrs. Roosevelt before the invitations are sent.

There is some dissatisfaction in the congressional contingent because the President and his wife entertain local society people to the exclusion of the official set. Senators and representatives have been refused cards to the evening receptions which they wished for visiting constituents, when half of Washington was invited. Mrs. Roosevelt has exhibited the utmost independence in selecting her guests.

To her informal teas and receptions she has asked her friends and those whom she considered entitled to such courtesy. She has emphatically replied to all critics that on this point she would accept no suggestions. Requests for invitations to these informal functions are usually unnoticed.

Mrs. Roosevelt, during her former residence, made many friends, and these are still her intimates, much to the disappointment of some matrons in the official set who would like to be the powers behind the throne.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Col. Tasker Bliss, the United States army officer detailed as collector of customs at Havana, was before the ways and means committee to-day concerning Cuban reciprocity.

Speaking of the condition of the Cuban sugar industry he said it was greatly depressed. He roughly estimated the sugar industry of the island at $200,000,000, and said about three-fourths of the people were dependent in one way or another on the sugar industry.

Chairman Payne asked Colonel Bliss to specify what advantages the United States could gain from Cuba and Mr. Payne also called attention to the low tariff rate Cuba imposed against the United States.

Colonel Bliss said the average adopted ad valorem rate was about 21 per cent, and he presented tables designed to show how a tariff readjustment could throw practically all of the Cuban trade into the hands of American producers. At present, he said, Cuba bought $86,000,000, of which the United States furnished $28,475,000, and the balance of about $37,000,000 came from foreign countries. On many articles such as fresh beef, railroad iron, and other specified articles the United States had a practical monopoly of the trade. But on many other articles, totaling about $45,000,000, the United States has but $10,000,000 of the trade.

"By a reasonable modification of the Cuban tariff," said Colonel Bliss, "at least 86 per cent. of this trade can be thrown to the United States."

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The ways and means committee to-day temporarily laid aside the subject of Cuban reciprocity and entered upon the question of reducing the war revenue taxes. During the morning the interests were heard on the proposition to take off the tax of 10 cents on tea imposed by the Spanish' war revenue act. The afternoon was set aside for the beer interests.

The tea interests were numerously represented. Some of these present opposed the proposed change, and Chairman Payne divided the time so that both sides might be heafd.

Albert P. Sloan, of New York, president of the National Tea Repeal Association, madd the opening statement. He summed up the appeal for reduction as follows:

"First—The duty is an excessive hardship upon the four classes of people interested, consumer, retailer, wholesale grocer and tea importer.

"Second—The duty is injuring permanently the quality of tea sold and consumed.

"Third—The poorest classes pay the tax in full and the better classes are gradually being deprived of the best tea.

"Fourth—As the tea duty is a war tax it should be removed that a war is over, and there is a surplus in the treasury.

"Fifth—As the country is already heavily taxed upon the principle of protection, it should not be doubly taxed upon an article which demands no protection."

BIG CLUB OFFER

Three Publications for the Price of One—A Bargain for Blade Readers.

Three of the best publications in the country have formed a subscription combination by which they are able to offer an unequaled clubbing bargain. The Blade is in this combination and every reader is entitled to take advantage of it. Here's the offer:

BARGAIN NO. 1.

Toledo Weekly Blade	$1.00
Cosmopolitan Magazine	50c
Valley Farmer	50c
Green's Fruit Grower	50c
Regular price $2.50; our price for all four publications one year, only	75c

BARGAIN NO. 2.

Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean	$1.00
Green's Fruit Grower	50c
Valley Farmer	50c
Regular price $2.00; our bargain price	
All three publications one year only	75c

In Bargain No. 2, Orange Judd Farmer, Farm and Fireside or Household may be substituted.

Valley Farmer is the best paper in the west for farmers and stockmen; established 22 years. Contributors are employed with special articles about the household and stories by the best writers. Every publication in the above list is the best in its class.

Those attractive bargain offers show you how to make the most of your money for next year's reading. Each combination includes something for every member of the family. We are able to do it by combining forces; we are "wholesalers." Above offers are open to old as well as new subscribers. If your time is not out yet send your dollar anyway, and your subscription will be extended one year from date of expiration. Address all orders to

VALLEY FARMER,
504 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Resolution for a Full Investigation by Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine commission committee, favorably reported a resolution authorizing that committee to make an investigation of the Philippine question and for that purpose to sit during the session of the Senate. The resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) presented the credentials of James B. McCreary, recently elected a senator from Kentucky for a term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1902. They were placed on file.

Mr. Hanna (Ohio) likewise presented the credentials of his colleague, Joseph Benson Foraker, who was re-elected recently to the Senate for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1903.

They were read and filed.

In introducing a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of experts to ascertain the cost of an Isthmian canal tunnel, five miles in length, by what is known as the Darien route, Mr. Scott (W. Va.) gave notice that at some later time he would address the Senate upon the subject.

Mr. Dubois (Idaho), rising to a question of personal privilege, directed attention to an Associated Press dispatch from Manila, quoting General Wheaton as criticising some remarks by Dr. Schurman in a speech at Boston, and that the opinion was prevalent in the Philippines that men were sent to prison in Manila for saying less.

"I think," said Mr. Dubois, "that in view of the statements in this dispatch the President be requested to reprimand General Wheaton and these officers in the Philippines who are criticising the Senate for its actions or statements regarding the Philippines."

"I don't know who General Wheaton is, but he probably is some Charity boy, appointed to West Point by a senator or representative and since supported by the government. Such remarks as he is quoted as having made are, however, outrageous, and indecent."

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) suggested that it would be wise to ascertain before Gen. Wheaton was reprimanded whether he actually made the statements attributed to him.

Gen. Wheaton, he said, was on officer of ability and character and no hasty action ought to be taken in such a case.

Mr. Teller—"I don't think there is any doubt that Gen. Wheaton said what is attributed to him."

Mr. Lodge—"There may be a great deal of doubt of it."

Mr. Teller, continuing, said such a situation as had arisen was one of the blessings growing out of the conditions in the Philippines. A padlock, he asserted, was to be placed upon the mouth of every man, congressman or private citizen, and all criticism of the administration's Philippine policy was to be silenced. He referred to the criticism of senators who had antagonized the administration's policy in the Philippines, declaring they had been charged even with treason.

"I suppose," said he, "that no senator after a while will be able to read on this floor the Declaration of Independence, without subjecting himself to a charge of inciting treason."

He said that if Prof. Schurman's speech was published in the Philippines, it was known over there that he proposed that the Filipinos ultimately should have their independence.

"Anybody," he asserted, "who will criticise the utterances in that speech would criticise the Declaration of Independence, if he dared to do so."

MANILA ARMY POST.

Washington, Jan. 24.—At the opening of the session of the house to-day, it was agreed that when the house adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday.

The first business in order to-day was the vote upon the urgent deficiency bill, which came over from yesterday.

Chairman Cannon demanded a separate vote on the amendment to the bill to appropriate $500,000 for the protection and shelter of the officers and enlisted men of the army serving in the Philippines. His purpose was to put the other side on record.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, sought to meet this demand with a proposition to recommit, but the speaker held that a motion to recommit would not be in order until after the bill had been formally read a third time.

The vote upon the Cannon amendment followed. The motion to recommit was defeated—124 to 159.

The bill was then passed after which the house went into committee of the whole to consider private pension bills.

The amendment was adopted—178 to 105.

The Republicans voted solidly for the amendment, and the Democrats against it, with the exception of the following sixteen, who voted for it:

Messrs. Cummings (N. Y.), McRae (Ark.), Taylor (Ala.), Snark (O.), Williams (Ill.), Zeenor (Ind.), Miers (Ind.), Norton (O.), Kern (Ill.), Lindsay (N.Y.), McCullock (Ark.), Mahoney (Ill.), Foster (Ill.), Fox (Miss.), Gordon (O.), and Crowley (Ill.).

Mr. Richardson then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend the amendment, so as to provide that the President should furnish, or cause to be furnished, a detailed statement showing how the appropriation of $500,000 had been expended.

The Senate committee on the Philippines to-day decided to enter upon a thorough investigation of the entire Philippine question, and Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, was authorized to present to the Senate the usual resolution authorizing the committee to sit and to send for persons and papers.

In conformity with the order of the navy department, the gunboat Marietta, Lieutenant-Commander Rush in command, has sailed from Culabra island for Colon, to look after American interests on the isthmus.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Lodge has introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction of an office building for the President. It is provided in the bill that the building shall be located on ground owned by the government south of the treasury building.

The idea is to make the White House a residence for the President and his family. The bill is now in committee and subject for change when it comes up for further consideration. That is as far as the matter has gone.

FLORAL BUSINESS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The extent of the florist industry of the United States is shown by the final census announced on estimates making the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants the principalities. These figures shows for the United States a total of 6,153, such establishments cultivating and using in their business 2,647 acres, of which 34,692 is improved land.

CUBA CHAINED TO US

Strenuous Demand From Delegates That Reciprocal Relations Be Established.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Cuban reciprocity hearings were resumed to-day before the ways and means committee with delegations representing the beet sugar industry of Colorado and a number of Cubans representing the planters of the island, in attendance. F. K. Carry, of Colorado, spoke of the development of the beet sugar industry of Colorado. The present movement, he said, was only another chapter in the inevitable conflict between the domestic sugar producers of this country and the refining company, the latter seeking to crush the former.

F. B. Machado, head of the delegation of Cuban planters, said in part:

"The Platt amendment attached as an appendant to our constitution, chained the Cubans to this country to such extent that we are powerless to help ourselves, or to develop our internal life, because the pathways for dealing with outsiders are closed to us. Therefore Cuba must starve, if necessary, without even the right to ask for relief. It has been said here that the Cubans have the cheek to knock at your door for alms, like beggars."

GEN. WHEATON DID NOT CRITICISE SENATORS

Washington, Jan. 28.—The war department is not disposed to take any action respecting General Wheaton's

GEN. LORD WHEATON.

utterances, which were quoted in the Senate yesterday. This is because the officials, after studying the Manila dispatch in which General Wheaton was quoted, are satisfied that the debate in the Senate proceeded upon an entire misapprehension of what General Wheaton was reported to have said.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The senate committee on immigration continued its hearings on the subject of Chinese exclusion. The time was taken up by representatives of the Federation of Labor and of the state of California who submitted argument in the nature of a reply to Hon. John Foster, who spoke last week before the committee in opposition to the pending measure. E. J. Livernash, of California, declared that the Chinese population of the Philippines is in excess of that of the state of California, and that a protection such as the policy of Chinese exclusion expresses, is necessary for the preservation of the welfare of our laboring class, and the promotion of occidental rather than oriental civilization. He was not unmindful, he said, of the difficulties attending the restriction of Chinese from going into the Philippines, Hawaii, or Porto Rico, and from there to the United States, but they arise because of our attempt to treat the Philippine Islands as domestic for some purposes and as foreign for others.

TO COIN 2 1-2 CENT PIECES.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A bill to direct the resumption of the coinage of 2½-cent pieces was introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Cummings of New York, who says that the prices of department stores and other business reasons make it necessary to provide fractional sums.

GEN. GRANTS GRANDDAUGHTER

Washington, Jan. 24.—Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, has announced to her relatives and friends here that she intends to fit herself for an artistic and musical career. She is at present in Paris and is a daily attendant upon classes of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Miss Vivian is the elder of the two daughters of Algernon and Mrs. Sartoris, the latter the only daughter of the late General Grant.

Acting President Marroquin, of Colombia, has issued an address to his people, assuring them that the government will speedily crush its enemies.

HYPNOTISM

AT HOME FREE

Some people fear this mysterious power. It is because they do not understand it. In truth it is the most powerful of human influences for good. A FREE BOOK, published by the American College of Sciences, contains the opinions of thirty distinguished men. Professors in the largest Colleges and Universities in America, on this subject, and how hypnotism may be used with beneficial results in the home. Remember it is absolutely free. Write for it to-day. Address The Scientific Culture Department, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 25.—Bradstreet's says: Events of the week have been largely favorable, notable among these being the continued steadiness of general prices, though cereals have weakened slightly, as a reflection of continued liquidation, accelerated this week by the arrival of much needed snow in the western half of the winter wheat belt, a further expansion in spring trade at leading jobbing centers, renewed interest by exporters in wheat though irregularity in prices still tend to discourage heavy trading, while the slight strengthening in cotton prices is based largely on continued confidence in future values and the very heavy export movement now going on, shipments for the season being nearly 500,000 bales larger than a year ago. Railway earnings still fail to confirm bearish predictions, and the improvement in the car situation in January does not seem to have been at the expense of receipts. Clearings are smaller than a year ago, because speculation is at a very low ebb, but distributive trade is probably larger even than that of a year ago.

The strength of the iron and steel markets remains unchanged, though on the surface demand is quieter, and the improvement in the car shortage situation makes for a larger production. The large business booked renders consumers and producers alike easy as to the outlook. Efforts of conservatives to prevent prices from reaching heights which might discourage consumption are not altogether successful, as evidenced by the sale of 14,000 tons of pig iron at Birmingham at advanced prices. More is doing than usual at this time in iron and steel, and the mills never had so many advance orders booked.

Raw wool is fairly active and the tone is firm. Territory woos are scarce in supply at the east while a fair business has been done in Australia and London. Eastern shipments of boots and shoes on orders continue in excess of a year ago, the gain so far in January being 11 per cent. The feeling is that jobbers may hold off in the hope of affecting the price of leather.

Heavy snows in the lumber regions have aided logging operations, but in the great consumptive markets the winter has been an open one and building operations have gone on with less than the usual interruption, with the result that stocks are reported small and prices firm. That disadvantages are connected with the open winter, however, is proved by the reports of dullness in rubber goods and advices from Providence are that production may be further curtailed.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 292 as against 241 last week, 281 in this week last year, 252 in 1900, 246 in 1899 and 288 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 34, as against 35 last week and 34 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 28.—Close.—Wheat has been steady around yesterday's closing figures. Trading has not been in large volume and prices have fluctuated narrowly. Cables came steady and showed foreign strength in spite of our weak markets yesterday. The market was featureless aside from the strength in the face of reported large receipts both in the northwest and locally. Contract stocks in Chicago show a small decrease.

Corn opened steady and unchanged. Cables were firmer than expected. Trading was light early but there was evidence of some liquidation and prices eased off a trifle. Snow's report that the March supply would decrease over half a million bushels gave strength to the market, and prices advanced to yesterday's figures, where they closed. Country acceptances were small and gave a firm tone to the market. Receipts some better than estimated.

Oats—There was no pressure from any point at the opening. Offerings were few and May started a trifle higher. There was some uneasiness developed shortly after the start and selling became quite brisk by commission houses. Under this influence prices ran off and settled down around 42½c for May. Trade continued brisk, and a renewal of confidence gave prices a boost up to yesterday's figures.

Clover seed continues to make small daily declines. Trade is dull and there seems to be little interest in this market. Prices started 5c down, and never recovered the loss. Receipts were large, 600 bags; shipments, 814 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—January, 55; May and July, 61¼.
Oats—January, 43; May, 42½; July, 38½.
Clover seed—March, $5.70; March, $5.75.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Jan 27
Cash	87	87½	87	87		
May	86½	86¾	85¾	86¼		86¾
July	81¾	82	81¼	81¾		81
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
Jan					74½	74½
May	77¾	78	77¼	77¾		77¾
July	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77¾		77¾
Corn—						
Jan	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼		57¼
May	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾		60¾
July	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼		60¼
Oats—						
May	42¼	42¾	40	41½	2	42¼
July	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾		37¾
NEW YORK.						
Wheat—						
May	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜		83⅝
July	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜		83⅛
Corn—						
May	65¾	65¾	64¾	65		65¼
July	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾		65¼
ST. LOUIS.						
Wheat—						
May	85	85	83⅞	84½		85
July	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼		77¾
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Wheat—						
May				74¾		75¼
July				75¼		75¾
DULUTH.						
Wheat—						
May				73¾		73¾
July				76¾		76¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.						
Pork—						
May	$15.82	$15.92	$15.82	$15.87		$15.95
July	15.92	16.05	15.87	15.90		15.92
Lard—						
May	9.37	9.40	9.32	9.37		9.37-40
July	9.47	9.50	9.40	9.40		9.47
Ribs—						
Jan						8.12
May	8.37	8.42	8.35	8.35		8.40
July	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.47		8.50

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 28.—Noon—Money on call, nominally 2@2½ per cent, prime mercantile paper, 4@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, barely steady, with actual business in bankers' bills, at $4.85¾@4.87 for demand, and $4.81¾@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.83¾, bar silver, 58¾c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York, Jan. 28.—Wall Street.—The stock market started with some large buying orders well distributed through the railway list. The gains in St. Paul reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

Small traders took advantage of the higher opening to sell out, and there was a fractional decline, most effective in St. Paul, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway. Sugar then rose to 127. Its strength reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

Small traders took advantage of the higher opening to sell out, and there was a fractional decline, most effective in St. Paul, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway. Sugar then rose to 127. Its strength reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

Heavy snows in the lumber regions have aided logging operations, but in the great consumptive markets the winter has been an open one and building operations have gone on with less than the usual interruption, with the result that stocks are reported small and prices firm. That disadvantages are connected with the open winter, however, is proved by the reports of dullness in rubber goods and advices from Providence are that production may be further curtailed.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 292 as against 241 last week, 281 in this week last year, 252 in 1900, 246 in 1899 and 288 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 34, as against 35 last week and 34 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 28.—Close.—Wheat has been steady around yesterday's closing figures. Trading has not been in large volume and prices have fluctuated narrowly. Cables came steady and showed foreign strength in spite of our weak markets yesterday. The market was featureless aside from the strength in the face of reported large receipts both in the northwest and locally. Contract stocks in Chicago show a small decrease.

Corn opened steady and unchanged. Cables were firmer than expected. Trading was light early but there was evidence of some liquidation and prices eased off a trifle. Snow's report that the March supply would decrease over half a million bushels gave strength to the market, and prices advanced to yesterday's figures, where they closed. Country acceptances were small and gave a firm tone to the market. Receipts some better than estimated.

Oats—There was no pressure from any point at the opening. Offerings were few and May started a trifle higher. There was some uneasiness developed shortly after the start and selling became quite brisk by commission houses. Under this influence prices ran off and settled down around 42½c for May. Trade continued brisk, and a renewal of confidence gave prices a boost up to yesterday's figures.

Clover seed continues to make small daily declines. Trade is dull and there seems to be little interest in this market. Prices started 5c down, and never recovered the loss. Receipts were large, 600 bags; shipments, 814 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—January, 55; May and July, 61¼.
Oats—January, 43; May, 42½; July, 38½.
Clover seed—March, $5.70; March, $5.75.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Jan 27
Cash	87	87½	87	87		
May	86½	86¾	85¾	86¼		86¾
July	81¾	82	81¼	81¾		81
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
Jan					74½	74½
May	77¾	78	77¼	77¾		77¾
July	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77¾		77¾
Corn—						
Jan	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼		57¼
May	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾		60¾
July	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼		60¼
Oats—						
May	42¼	42¾	40	41½	2	42¼
July	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾		37¾
NEW YORK.						
Wheat—						
May	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜		83⅝
July	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜		83⅛
Corn—						
May	65¾	65¾	64¾	65		65¼
July	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾		65¼
ST. LOUIS.						
Wheat—						
May	85	85	83⅞	84½		85
July	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼		77¾
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Wheat—						
May				74¾		75¼
July				75¼		75¾
DULUTH.						
Wheat—						
May				73¾		73¾
July				76¾		76¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.						
Pork—						
May	$15.82	$15.92	$15.82	$15.87		$15.95
July	15.92	16.05	15.87	15.90		15.92
Lard—						
May	9.37	9.40	9.32	9.37		9.37-40
July	9.47	9.50	9.40	9.40		9.47
Ribs—						
Jan						8.12
May	8.37	8.42	8.35	8.35		8.40
July	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.47		8.50

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 28.—Noon—Money on call, nominally 2@2½ per cent, prime mercantile paper, 4@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, barely steady, with actual business in bankers' bills, at $4.85¾@4.87 for demand, and $4.81¾@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.83¾, bar silver, 58¾c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York, Jan. 28.—Wall Street.—The stock market started with some large buying orders well distributed through the railway list. The gains in St. Paul reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

Small traders took advantage of the higher opening to sell out, and there was a fractional decline, most effective in St. Paul, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway. Sugar then rose to 127. Its strength reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

Small traders took advantage of the higher opening to sell out, and there was a fractional decline, most effective in St. Paul, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway. Sugar then rose to 127. Its strength reached 1¼. There were 7,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper taken at 72¼, compared with 73¾ last night. Colorado Fuel gained a point. Otherwise the advances were fractional.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am. Smelters	49	49¼	48¾	48¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	126	128½	126¾	127¾
Atchison	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾
Atchison pfd.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	28	28	28	28
Am. Can. Co.	15¾	15	14¾	15
Am. Can Co. pfd.	57			57
Anaconda	33	33¾	32¾	33
Amal. Copper	74	76¾	74	74¾
Biscuit com.	44¾	45	44¾	45
Brk. & Ohio	102	103¾	102	103
Brk. R. Trans.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66
Canada South.	86¾	86¾		86
Canadian Pac.	113¾	114	113¾	114¾
Chicago G. W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Clover Leaf pfd.	85			85
Con. Tob. 4's	68	68¾	68	68¾
Con. Tob. pfd	118			118
Colorado Fuel	35	36		36
Colorado South	14½			14½
Ches & Ohio	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
C., C., C & St. L.	97¾	100¾	97¾	100
C. I. L. com	28			28
Erie com	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
General Electric	274	276¾	272¾	276¾
Glucose	118			118
Hocking	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Hocking pfd	82			82
Int. Silver				6¾
Louis. & Nash.	102¾			103¾
Leather	11¾			11¾
Leather pfd	69¾			69¾
L. & W. com	67	68	67	68
Lead	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Manhattan	131¾	134¾	131¾	134¾
Mex. Central	28¾	29¼	28	29
Missouri Pac.	103¾			103¾
Mo., K. & T.	28			28
North Am. Co.	55			55
New York Cen.	160¾	161¾	160¾	161¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	53			53
N. & W. com	55			55
Ont. & Western	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pennsylvania	148¾	149¾	148¾	149¾
People's Gas Co	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
Reading com	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾
Rock Island	26¾	27	26¾	27
Rep. I. & S. C.	15¾			15
Rep. pfd	69			69
Southern Ry	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
So. Ry. pfd.	85¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
St. Paul	162¾	164	162¾	163¾
South. Pac.	58¾	60¾	58¾	60¾
St. L. San. F. com.	61			61
St. L